The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,738—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 21

" Napier Johnstone "—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottle.

" Glentromie" ... ...

" Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th "
BL CLYDE.....	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
BL PENINSULAR.	5000	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th "
BL PESHAWUR...	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th "
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	22nd "
BL OCEANA	6900	1500	P. S. Tomlin.....	29th "
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves.....	13th "
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th "
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson ..	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
COROMANDEL.	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORNIDA.....	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE....	G. Nicolich ..	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON..	L. Lemesich...	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA.....	E. Deperis ..	4,000	350	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE.....	E. Perini..	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA....	Geo. Mitchell	3,069	5 Oct.

THIS vessel will sail as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Grahan's Buildings, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 14th October 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR ZANZIBAR and ADEN in connection with the French steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the oregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 5th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,269 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 4th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 31st October, and the

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about 10th October, for Zanzibar direct.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,903 tons, on or about MONDAY, 7th October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ltd.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd October 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA.....	2,823.....	10th Nov.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, August 5, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1 per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
" "	No. 2 " " ..... "	3-4
" "	No. 3 " " ..... "	3-0

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

TREACHER'S GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.

TREACHER'S MAJOR GREYS, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.

TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.

Price per bottle, Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Rs a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut for Pipes	1 4
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 2

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

THE

FALL OF MANDALAY,

BY

ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.

TREACHER & Co. beg to invite attention to their Extensive Assortment of Table Crockery and Glassware.

The whole of the following are best STAFFORD STONE WARE.

DINNER CROCKERY.	No. 1. Blue Line.	No. 3. Peach Blow.	No. 4. Gilt Line.	No. 5. Plain White.	No. 6. Ivy Entwine.	No. 7. Bird on Almond.	No. 8. Bird on Almond, Gilt.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Meat Plates .....per doz.	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Soup " ..... "	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Pudding " ..... "	4 8	4 10	8 0	2 4	2 12	4 8	7 12
Cheese " ..... "	3 8	3 12	6 0	1 14	2 2	4 8	5 12
20" Flat Dish ..... each	8 0	...	11 4	4 8	...	8 0	9 8
18" Well Gravy Dish ..... "	8 0	8 4	15 4	5 8	5 12	8 8	13 12
18" Flat " ..... "	4 8	4 12	9 4	3 4	3 8	5 8	8 8
16" " " ..... "	3 8	3 12	6 4	2 4	2 8	4 8	5 12
14" " " ..... "	2 8	2 12	4 10	1 6	1 10	3 4	4 8
12" " " ..... "	1 12	1 14	3 2	1 0	1 4	2 4	2 14
10" " " ..... "	1 6	1 6	2 15	0 15	1 0	1 10	2 4
16" Fish Drainer..... "	3 8	4 10	5 12	2 4	2 8	5 0	5 8
9" Pie Dish ..... "	1 4	1 8	1 12	0 12	0 14	1 10	2 8
11" " ..... "	1 12	2 0	2 6	1 2	1 4	2 2	3 4
Soup Tureen ..... "	9 4	9 12	19 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	18 12
Sauce Tureen..... "	2 8	2 12	6 14	1 10	2 8	3 8	6 4
Vegetable Dishes ..... "	3 0	3 4	7 8	2 2	2 12	3 12	8 0
Side Dishes..... "	8 12	9 12	15 8	13 0	6 14	9 12	15 0
Salad Bowl ..... "	3 0	3 8	7 12	2 4	2 12	3 12	6 8
Hot-water Plates .....per doz.	26 0	...	36 0	22 0	...	29 0	39 0
Covered Cheese Dishes ..... each	8 0	8 12	14 12	6 8	6 8	9 4	13 4
Cheese Dish, no Cover..... "	3 0	3 0	5 12	2 12	3 0	3 4	5 8
Salad Plates .....per doz.	8 12	...	8 12	...	...	...	...
Steak Dishes..... each	9 12	...	15 4	...	...	9 12	...
Tripartite Dish ..... "	6 8	7 0	11 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	7 8

Dinner Sets of above Patterns for 12 persons comprising 77 to 78 pieces.

No. 1 Set, Rs. 88. No. 3 Set, Rs. 166-8. No. 4 Set, Rs. 175. No. 5 Set, Rs. 57. No. 6 Set, Rs. 61. No. 7 Set, Rs. 104. No. 8 Set, Rs. 166.

Handsome Sets, suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.

SERVICE A—STOUT PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL, suitable for District use.
A Set comprising 1 dozen Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Finger, and Beer, Glasses, 2 each. Pint and Quart Decanters, and 12 Soda Tumblers. Price Rs. 75. Half Service of above, Rs. 47.

SERVICE B—MEDIUM PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL—
A Set comprising same items as Service A, with the addition of 1 Claret Jug and 1 dozen Liqueur Glasses. Price Rs. 105. ½ Service of above Rs. 57.

SERVICE D—CUT AND ETCHED CIRCLES—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 141. Half Service of above, Rs. 73.

SERVICE E—CUT ICED LOOPS AND BALLS—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 198. Half Service of above, Rs. 105.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.	FINGER BOWLS.	TOILET SERVICES.
CENTRE PIECES.	FLOWER VASES.	TOILET TABLE SETS.
DESSERT SETS.	MENU STANDS.	TETE-A-TETE SERVICES.
EPERGNES.	NAME TABLETS.	

COMPLETE COLOURED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens. { 1 lb. packets, per packet	1 6
{ 2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12
{ 5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green) ... ...1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest ... ...1 lb. packet	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1 lb. packets ... ...per packet	1 0
{ in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea...per lb.	0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FREEDOM FROM ALL PAINS CAUSED BY COLD OR EXPOSURE.

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON.

A deadly enemy to all aches and pains, leaving a healthy glow after application, equally useful for the child suffering from cold, or for the adult in agony from Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.

A certain and never-failing specific for the cure of Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore-Throats, Sprains, Contusions, &c. Invaluable to Shikarees, Athletes, and those who undergo great exertion, re-invigorating the tired muscles, and preventing the severe aching and stiffness which usually follows a day's sport.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD. BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1863.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Flor de Coromandels, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.
Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet; Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Old Judge, Old Rip, Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.
Own Manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-flavoured. 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES
From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Light, strong, and elegant Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's, and Shew's Poeket); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross's, Voigtlander's); Dry Plates (the best English Makers); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.
Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES,
For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.
All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, in casks containing about 42 Gallons, the NEW PATENT VEGETABLE BOILER FLUID for preventing or removing scale and corrosion in boilers, invented by Messrs. GAILHARD, D. M. P., and A. BRETEL, retired officer of the French Navy, and Laureate of the French Association for the Advancement of Science. For full particulars apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, 27, Apollo Street, where samples of the Fluid could be obtained.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST

REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer de Javas, &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,
No. 22, Corner of Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION,

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PAICE Re.1-4 postage, anna

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 11 per share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 7th instant, to those shareholders whose names stood on the register on 24th September last, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd October 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRM of JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE, of Bombay, Merchants, Millowners, &c., which has been in existence in Bombay for upwards of 45 years, was owned by the late Messrs. SHAMJEE JADOWJEE and SOONDERDAS JADOWJEE, both now deceased, and by Messrs. VASANJEE NANDJEE and LILLADHUR SHAMJEE, who were the SOLE PARTNERS therein, and that the SOLE SURVIVING PARTNERS of the said Firm now are the said Messrs. Vasanjee Nandjee and Lilladhur Shamjee.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1889.

લીલાધર શામળજાઇ,
i.e. LILLADHUR SHAMJEE.
વશમળ નંદજી,
i.e. VASSONJEE NANDJEE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of the following works:—

(1.) Conversion of the Engineering Workshops at Hubli into Quarters for Native Drivers and Firemen, &c.
(2.) Extension of Wood Fuel Sidings at Londa.
(3.) Twenty additional quarters for Locomotive Menials at Castle Rock.
2. Plans and Specifications may be seen at undersigned's office at any time during office hours.
3. Tenders must reach the office of undersigned not later than 31st October 1889, and the covers should be headed "Tender for New Works, Hubli Division, S. M. Railway."
4. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
5. For further particulars apply to undersigned.

A. R. ANDERSON, Resident Engineer,
Hubli Division, S. M. Railway.

Dharwar, 1st October 1889.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance..... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 12-8 per each share of Rs. 625, and Rs. 2-8 per each new share of Rs. 125, for the half-year ending 30th June 1889, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No 10, Meadows Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 7th 8th October 1889, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 6th October 1889.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to 12th instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their dividend

By order the Board of Directors.

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Bombay, 3rd October 1889, Secretary,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 24th of October 1889, for the erection and completion of the new Municipal Buildings.

2. The forms of contract, drawings and specification can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office in the Port Trust Building, Elphinstone Circle, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th instant.

3. Forms of tender may be obtained upon payments of Rs. 5 each, on application to the Chief Accountant at the Municipal Office, on and after the above date.

4. Tenders for each contract to be accompanied by the amount of deposit shown below against the contract to which it refers, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract:—

Contract A	(Rubble stone masonry, cut stone work, &c.)	Rs. 3,000
Do. B	(Porebunder stone work, &c.)	„ 3,000
Do. C	(Wood-work, asphalte, &c.)	„ 3,000
Do. D	(Iron work)	„ 720
Do. E	(Painted and ornamental glass, paving tiles, &c.)	„ 1,500

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

F. W. STEVENS,
Architect, Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd October 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 45 will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to ownership of six English Weeklies and four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order:—

DAILY POST.

On Monday .....One Six-pence Newspaper.
On Tuesday.....One do. do. (Illustrated.)
On Wednesday One Four-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday ...One Three-pence Newspaper.
On Friday .....One Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday ...One Penny Newspaper.

WEEKLY POST.

First Saturday .....One Six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday.....One Shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday.....One Two-shilling Periodical.
Fourth Saturday.....One Half-crown Periodical.

Classified list of Newspapers, Periodicals and Reviews for selection.

PENNY NEWSPAPERS.

Catholic Times. Tit Bits.
London Figaro. Funny Folks.

TWO-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

English Mechanic. Public Opinion.
Dublin Weekly Freeman. Weekly London Times.

THREE-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

Weekly Register. Fair Play.
Athenæum. Punch.

FOUR-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

Illustrated Catholic American. Pall Mall Budget.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

British Medical Journal. Queen.
Engineer. New York Medical Journal
Home News. Field.
Overland Mail. St. James's Budget.
Saturday Review. Vanity Fair.
World. Tablet.
Lancet. Truth.
Engineering. Mail Tri-Weekly.

SIXPENCE NEWSPAPERS [Illd].

Graphic. Pictorial World.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News. Illustrated London News.

SIXPENCE PERIODICALS.

Textile World. Provincial Medical Journal.
Cassell's Family Magazine. Family Herald.
Chambers's Journal. Leisure Hour.
Cornhill Magazine. Longman's Magazine.
Lamp [Catholic]. Marine Engineer.
Irish Monthly.

SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Harper's Monthly Magazine. Merry England.
Macmillan's Magazine. Young Ladies' Journal.
Textile Manufacturer. Birmingham Medical Journal.

TWO SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Month. Glasgow Medical Journal
Catholic World. Dublin Medical Journal.
Edinburgh Medical Journal. Practitioner.

HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.

Contemporary Review. National Review.
Fortnightly Review. Nineteenth Century.

N.B.—A Subscriber has the option of taking three Weeklies and two Periodicals, and pay half the Subscription if six Weeklies and four Periodicals are too many, but then the Weeklies will be posted *every second day*, the Periodicals *fortnightly*.

A Subscriber has also the option of dividing the cost of a paper or Periodical. Thus, for *one* sixpence newspaper, *two* of three pence or *three* of two pence may be taken, and for *one* shilling periodical *two* of six pence, and so on.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. HARIPURSAD SUNTOKRAM DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to Mr. JETHABHAI CALIANJI, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned in writing, at their office in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, situate on the west side of Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort, in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 475 and 481, new Nos. 5,566 and 5,575, old survey No. 833, 835, and 1,169, new survey No. 8,321, and by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2,305, street Nos. 294 and 298, admeasuring 36 feet in breadth and 44 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Borah Bazar Street, on the west by sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Ranchordas Ghella, and on the south by the property of Cursetjee Cawasjee Powalla, which said property is now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1889.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

:NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 274 OF 1888.

JEEWANJEE JAMASJEE MISTRI of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDOOLLA JEEWA, of Bombay, Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Molla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 23rd day of August, 1888, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 13,888-3-3, for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 401-13 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amounts together to the sum of Rs. 14,293-0-3, and further simple interest upon the aforesaid sum at the rate above mentioned at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 24th day of November, 1888, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension Tax land or ground, together with the messuages or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 303 and 307, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 260 and new No. 1836, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Memon wada Street, on or towards the north by the house of Joosub Hajee, and on or towards the south by the house of Cassum and Coossein.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 15th day of November, 1889, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under, and by virtue of, the said Warrant of Sale put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims, to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

A claim of RUNCHORDASS HARIDAS for Rupees Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Three and Annas Twelve, and further interest due under a deed of mortgage, dated Twenty-ninth October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven, made between Memon Abdoolla Jeeva of the one part and Thucker Harridass of the other part, stamped and registered for the principal sum of Rupees Seven Thousand and Five Hundred with interest at the rate of Twelve Annas per cent. per mensem, and payable every three months.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same, will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the price shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser: the remainder of the purchase-money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1889.

J. U. YAJNIK.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MACFARLANE, EDGELOW and HEMMING
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
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ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
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LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
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Price List on Application
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DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock." 8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
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CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims. 4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux. 3 qualtities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts. 2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 3s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Fleet Street, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders, MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OUR long-expected Stock of Nevada Silver Breakfast and Dinner Cruets, Butter Pots, Ice Pitchers, &c., to hand. Warranted to wear white. Price very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MOTIVALA'S DINNER PILLS, by strengthening the tone of the stomach and assisting digestion, remove a variety of ailments such as Biliousness, Heartburn, Pains in the Back, Headaches, Giddiness, Acidity of the stomach, &c, &c. They are a great boon to the Dyspeptic. Price 6 annas per phial. See copies of certificates, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

DAILY GROUND MOKHA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., Superior Ceylon Tea (Rose Pekoe) at Re. 1-8 per lb., Superior Java Cigars No. 1 at Rs. 3 per 100.—DANTRA & Co., No. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. F. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Midwife, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, C. M. C., No. 6, Crawford Market Lines, Bombay.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET—A partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to "W. W. W.," care of this paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Bellasis Road, next to Ludha Ebrahim. Apply in same compound to C. M. SONS.

TO BE LET,—Two large and commodious GODOWNS at No. 50, 52 Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of James Greaves and Co For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLEWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents,

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
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NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
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Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER AND WOOD FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kali Chokey, Chinchpoogly Road, near the Western India Mills—

A quantity of timber and wood for building purposes, such as beams, posts, windows, scantling, new and old rafters, yugles, tanks and miscellaneous other things.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the mill premises at Chinchpoogly, on MONDAY, the 7th inst, at 3 p.m—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, admeasuring 12,015 square yards, together with the building, godowns, outhouses, tanks engine and boilers, and flour mill machinery of the best makers, Messrs. Ganz and Company, Limited, of Bada Pesth, erected and standing thereon, and known by the name of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nana and Hormusjee, solicitors, or the liquidators, at their office, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 4, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. John Macfarlane, Administrator of the estate of the late Soonabai Ookerjee, widow of Framjee Rustomjee Moola, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the household furniture and effects of the said deceased, consisting of tables, chairs, couches, cupboards, bedsteads, cooking utensils, dispense articles, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several consignments of fancy goods consisting of a large quantity of toys of various kinds, accordions, walking sticks, ladies' companion, wall shades, Bohemian glassware, mirrors, India rubber toys, watch guards, flower vases, drawing slates, inkstands, pocket books, scent bottles mechanical toys, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong second-hand Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong mail phaeton, convertible into a wagonette.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive
1 chesnut Arab galloway, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 9 years old, 14 hands, very quiet and fast, and good wheeler in harness.
1 black charger, a very good weight carrier.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, sell by public auction, at the Commissariat Office—

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat stores and provisions, together with 396 new nickle silver, table spoons, and 417 tea spoons of unexceptionable quality, &c., &c.,

By order of the Chief Commissariat Officer—
A lot of unserviceable stores returned by corps, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Marine Lines, near the Mess, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood french-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany large size harmonium by Cramer, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in quilt frame, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, sets of English-made single and double harness, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. S. WILKINS.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 4, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FINE WHITE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Alibax Abdoola—Nos. 288 and 289,—2 parcels of fine white pearls, weighing about 311 chows, No. 324, 1 parcel of fine white pearls, weighing about 576 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF DIAMONDS AND PEARLS,

On MONDAY next, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m. Mess. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee, Peetamber Rajaram, and on account and at the risk of Sobhagchund Dolutchund (adjudicated insolvent) the undermentioned diamonds pearls, viz.:—

1 diamond ring 3¾ rutties, 2 diamonds 5 rutties, 1 diamond ring 13¼ rutties, 1 diamond 8¼ rutties, 1 packet small diamonds 24 rutties, 1 packet small diamonds 18 rutties, 26 diamonds 69½ rutties, 9 diamonds 29 rutties, 24 diamonds 4¼ rutties, 1 parcel pearls 28¼ taks, and 61 pearls about 175 chows.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 7th inst, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. B. F. Farnham, consisting of iron bedstead with wire mattress, marble topped round side and wash-hand tables, hatstand, bookshelf, arm chairs, wardrobe, carved screen pictures, cases books, wearing apparel and sundries.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
10 „ „ T cloth.
5 cases prints.
2 „ T Red shirtings.

A few cases of varnish from the Anglo-Indian Varnish Co., of Arcot, consisting of black Japan for iron and tin, fine pale copal terebine, best body copal, Japan gold size, oak varnish, best elastic body, best elastic carriage, and best railway body in ¼, ½, 1, and 5 gallon cans.

On account of the concerned—

A S—3	618 1	case patent buttons.
	733 1	case nut buttons with pins and shanks.
	3914 1	case cloth buttons.
664	1-5 3	cases and 2 casks Carr's blacking, consisting of kid reviver, dubbing, waterproof, harness composition, China cement, waterproofing, paste blacking, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new circular-front double-seated brougham.
1 strong wagonette for a single horse or pair.
1 strong Madras-built mail-phaeton
1 light victoria with removeable coach box
1 handsome black Arab horse, about six years old, going in single harness

On account and at the risk of Cooverjee Canjee—
1 elegant and light English-built four-wheeled dog-cart with brake.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 48 BAGS OF WHEAT FLOUR,

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Provisional Liquidator of Messrs Bapty Brothers, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Veerjee—

48 bags of wheat flour, commonly known as shop flour.

On TUESDAY, the 8th inst at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 11 Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, Singer's sewing machine, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of H. GRAVESTON, Esq.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NANABHOY BOMANJEE STREET, LEADING FROM HORNBY ROW TO GUNBOW WELL, WITHIN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sale by Public Auction on the premises in two separate lots the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 44 feet and 6 inches in length and 25 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 276 and 33, together with the messuage of dwelling house of 2 compartments standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos 15 and 17 and ward No 1731, situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonabai, wife of Sorabjee Sethna, on the west by the house of Darashaw Burmonjee Sethna, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, and on the south by the house of Merbai, wife of Peetonjee Cursetjee Jussawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 4, 1889.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
36, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per share will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd October 1889, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose name stood on the Company's Register on the 28th day of September 1889, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, September 23, 1889.

NOTICE.

MODY DADABHOY SHAPURJEE, a Portuguese subject and resident of Damaun, died at Damaun aforesaid on the 24th July 1889, leaving behind him considerable immoveable and moveable property, the latter consisting, among other things, of promissory notes of the Government of India, Bonds of the Port Trust of Bombay, and other negotiable Securities last endorsed to the said deceased.

All persons are hereby warned against receiving in mortgage, buying, or otherwise in any way dealing with any of the above described property without the consent of the Undersigned; and if they do so, it shall be at their own risk and peril.

MODY HOMUSJEE MANOCKJEE.

Bombay, 30th September 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN POONA AND MAHABLESHWUR
OR
BETWEEN WATHUR AND MAHABLESHWUR.

THE BOMBAY, POONA, and MAHABLESHWUR LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited, will from 1st October next convey passengers by Phaeton or by Tonga Dak at moderate rates.

The management being directly under the supervision of Mr. COOVERJEE ARDESHIR, the late Government Mail Contractor, who has a long experience in this line of business, the arrangement will be satisfactory in every way, and the convenience of passengers will be carefully looked after.

Orders are registered at the following stations:—
In POONA,—At the Company's office in East Street, next to Ludha Ebrahim and Co.
At BOMBAY.—At the Company's office, 19, Church Gate Street, or Messrs. R. F. Wadia and Co.
At MAHABLESHWUR.—At the Company's office, next to Roman Catholic Chapel.
At WATHUR.—At the Company's office, Railway Station.

COOVERJEE ARDESHIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
TANSA WATER WORKS LOAN.

IN continuation of preliminary Notice already published, and subject to the requisite authority from the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby notifies that on behalf of the Municipal Corporation he is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 23rd October, 1889, for a LOAN of 25 LAKHS, on the security of the General

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	958½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	419
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75		1,100
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500 Rs. 20		450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		265
Bellary	620	1,000	,000 Rs. 20		415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200 Rs. 16		105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20		137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 265		415
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000 Rs. 130		1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 0		1,175
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 80		550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500 Rs. 25		445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	210	450	All Rs. 45		410
Manmar Manug. Co....	1,000	250	250 Rs. 25		202½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0		55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400 Rs. 0		167½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 50		555
New Indian Press.....	1,000	125	125 Rs. 10		95
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100 Rs. 30		400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500 Rs. 50		500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50		465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000 Rs. 120		1 150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50 Rs. 25		515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		6·0
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		250nl

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay & ire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000 Rs 100	1,900

MISCELLANEOUS.

cock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	202 / 152
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.....	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	815
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	885
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	3·0
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470n
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	90nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,252
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M. Mody & Co...	000	1	125	Nil.	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	Rs.	350
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100		90
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	500		300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	...	...
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	...	...
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	...
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	533xd
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 25	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	430
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700
Bera r Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	110
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.....	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,210
CityofBombay Mfg.Ld	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld..	2840	0	500	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	465
David Mills Co., Ld...	1,600	500	500	Rs. 25	500
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	500	500	Rs. 25	665
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co	700	150	15	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,000	1,000	...	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	120	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	...	665
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	575	Rs. 37	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	50	Rs. 2	527½
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	670
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50	1		10
Increased ...	1,483	250	2	Rs. 1	785
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld...	900	900	1,000		935
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	620
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	605
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	885
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,000	Rs. 10	119
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	1171
Madras United S.	5000		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900x
Maealuxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	1171
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,650
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1130
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720	250	625	Rs. 10	405
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Queen's Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Ripon Mfg. W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	775
sson S.& W.Co.,d ..	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co.,Ld. ..	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,000
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		500	500	...	500
Soonderdas S. & W	650	10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	1,006	Rs. 33	410
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld	4,000	500	500	Rs. 15	275
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S. ..	1,300	1,000		Rs. 25	525

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-9
Carolus	,, 217
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 235
Bar Silver, 1/4 be terness	,, 106·6
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Dutch ..... 100 touch	,, 23-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
France.....	3 Do do....	74¼
Do.	6 Do. do...	175
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do..	99¾
China	60 Do. do...	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·837
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	·821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = clouded = 10).	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day).....	85·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind.*	SSE, SE, ESE, SSW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	216
Fall of Rain.....	0·00
Total fall during month	0·05
,, ,, year	61·09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd October From midnight to midnight.	0·00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, G. I. P. Ry. Vol., Parel Gymkhana, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—China (s), from London ; and I. G. Clive, Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bagdad (s), for Zanzibar ; and Ebro (s), Aden and Hull.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. China entered the dock yesterday and the s. s. Baghdad left it yesterday.

A MISSING WIFE.—Namia Tooljee, residing in Khandy Mohola, reports that his wife, who is of unsound mind, left home on Wednesday morning and has not since been heard of.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Sergeant J. Golding, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, reports the theft of a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 40, from his quarters at the Colaba Depot on Wednesday last.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. Meer Surfraz Ali, eldest son of Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, Superintendent of the Bombay Detective Police, who arrived here from England on the 19th ultimo, after passing the necessary bar examination in London, was last week sworn in before Mr. Justice Parsons as an advocate of the Bombay bar.

A CHILD DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Kalbadevi Road respecting the death of a girl named Cassee, aged 6 years. Deceased was on Wednesday playing near a well, into which she accidentally fell and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered her. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL LUXMI NARAYEN TEMPLE.—A fair will be held next the Gowalia Tank from Sunday, the 6th, to Tuesday, the 8th October, both days inclusive, in honour of the anniversary of the above temple. A *Ras* will be performed on the 6th at 8 p. m., fireworks will be let off on the 7th at 9 p. m., and on the 8th there will be a Harikirtan at 8-30 p. m. The Ras and the 'Harikirtan' are open to the Hindus only. The public are invited to pay a visit to the fair and to see the fireworks.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Girgaum Road respecting the death of Caloo Rama, aged 25 years. Deceased, had been in bad health for some time and had been frequently heard to remark that he wished he were dead. Yesterday morning he went amissing, and on a search being instituted by his relatives, the dhotur of the deceased was found lying on the Persian-wheel over a well near by his house at Mungalwady. The well being dragged, the body of the deceased was recovered. The verdict was that the death of Caloo Rama was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

MARRIAGE AT POONA.—We have to chronicle a fashionable wedding, which came off on Wednesday at the Kirkee Church, when Lieutenant Cloete, R. H. A., was married to Miss Bagnell. Reverend Mr. Bowen performed the service, Captain Metcalfe acted as best man, and Mr. Keyser, brother-in-law, gave away the bride. The *elite* of Poona and Kirkee, including their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who gave the bridegroom a handsome silver carriage clock, were present. After the marriage was peformed the party adjourned to Colonel Rawlins' house, kindly placed at Mr. and Mrs. Keyser's disposal, and after Mr. Propert had proposed the health of the happy couple, they left for Panchgani, where they will pass the honeymoon. The bride was dressed in white moire with braided front and train. The presents were very costly.—*Deccan Herald.*

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Syana Jungoo and Mahadoo Peerajee were charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan —Syana with stealing two copper vessels, a turban, and three silver buttons, of the collective value of Rs. 25, the property of his employer, from her residence at Camateepoora on Tuesday last, and Mahadoo Peerajee with assisting in the disposal of a portion of the said stolen property. Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ali, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence on behalf of the second accused. The first accused, after stealing the property, went in company with accused No. 2 and got the stolen property pledged with a Marwaree, from whom the stolen property was recovered by the police. There being no evidence to show that the second accused was implicated in the affair in any way he was discharged, and accused No. 1, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—Inspector McCormack yesterday charged Dhondoo Narayan, a young goldsmith, before Mr. Cooper, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 59, belonging to his master, Mahadoo Withul, a goldsmith. The accused had been employed by the latter and worked in his shop in the native town. On Sunday last Dhondoo suddenly left the shop, saying he had a certain private business to transact. As he never returned, his master became suspicions and searched for him, eventually reporting the matter to the police, and also the loss of several ornaments. The complainant recollected that the accused had a friend in Bassein. He accordingly went there and joined Dhondoo at the station, waiting to return to Bombay. A carpet-bag Dhondoo carried was found to contain several ornaments and several articles of wearing apparel. He then admitted having stolen the jewellery from his master, and was brought down to Bombay. Here a portion of the goods was recovered from a Marwaree, and some from a female friend, to whom the accused had given them. Pleading guilty to the charge, Dhondoo was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

SEIZING AN OPPORTUNITY.—Mahomed Baboo, a day-labourer, was charged at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper with stealing two tins of cocoanut oil, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Abdul Latif, a grocer. From the evidence it appeared that the complainant visited the market and bought two tins of cocoanut oil. As he had other purchases to make, however, he requested the dealer to keep the tins in the shop till his return. The accused Mahomed, who was looking about for something to do, happened to hear what passed, and shortly after went to the dealer and asked for the tins of oil, saying that the complainant had sent him for them. He not only obtained the oil, but pretending to be a *bona fide* servant examined the tins, and as they appeared not to be quite full, he made the dealer put some more oil in each tin. After this he had went and sold the oil for Rs. 1-8 and hid the empty tins in the Crawford Market. When the complainant discovered how he had been robbed, he searched for the accused, whom he recollected having seen standing beside him when purchasing the tins, and he was fortunate enough to catch him just after he had secreted the tins in the market. A policeman, to whom the matter was reported, took the accused into custody and learnt from him where he had hidden [illegible] grocer to return and [illegible] sell it. He was honest enough to admit two previous convictions in Tanna and Ahmedabad, which Mr. McCormack brought to the notice of the court, but the Magistrate, in the absence of their record, leniently ignored them and sentenced the prisoner to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

The following is the draw for the 2nd Round :—

Mr. J. H. Twiss *vs.* Capt. Dunsterville.
Mr. H. G. Gell *vs.* Mr. Rivett-Carnac.
Capt. Sir J. W. Jervis *vs.* Mr. C. B. La Touche.
Capt. Quentin or Mr. H. M. Steuart *vs.* Mr. F. T. Rickards.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

8-30 p.m. Communicant's meeting.

MR. H. C. WINTER, C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

HAJEE ALIAS ALARKIA, the Thali Mohola murderer, was executed in presence of a large crowd of spetators in front of the jail at Oomercarry yesterday morning.

Mr. T. M. COTGRAVE, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

TO REGIMENTS & SHIPS.—Edward's Desiccated Soup, very portable and extremely good. A six-anna tin makes three pints of delicious healthy Soup. Special Terms for quantities. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Second Lieutenant Percy Henry Cunningham, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Regiment Bombay Infantry,—29th February 1888.

Second Lieutenant Cunningham will rank as Lieutenant in the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from 29th February 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Arthur Hely Bolton, 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry,—1st March 1888.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Brigadier-General F J S Adam, Staff Corps, Quarter Master General, for one year. Pension service thirty-third year, commenced 22nd January 1889.

The following native promotions are made, with effect from the 10th September 1889 :—

16th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Ragho Khambli to be Subedar and Havaldar Govind Kambli to be Jamadar vice Subhedar Bela Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel F M Hunter, CB, CSI, Staff Corps, Political Agent, Cutch.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor V. O'Brien, Commissariat Department.

2nd Battalion B B and C I Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission :—Lieutenant C Herbert.

2nd Battalion B B and C I Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made :—

To be Second Lieutenant :—Roland Maxwell Thomason, Gent.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 25th August 1889 :—

6th Bombay Cavalry.—Kote Defedar Yar Muhammad to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Muhammad Rasul Khan, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Major F G T Welch, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned medical officers having completed twelve years' service to be Surgeons-Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Surgeons R Manser, H Adey, A W, Frederick Street, DSO, H P Jervis, D C Davidson, J C H Peacocke, Kaikhosro Sorabji Nariman and A F Sargent—1st October 1889.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

13th Bombay Infantry.

Havaldar Jairam Parrab to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Pamji Mheter, pensioned.—Dated 18th July 1889.

Jamadar Saddu to be Subhedar and Havaldar Balaji Moreshwar to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Prabhu Sukul, pensioned.—Dated 16th September 1889.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S M Fraser, C S, Tutor and Guardian to His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur, &c, is granted privilege leave for thirty days from the 1st October 1889.

Captain J W Wray and Major C W H Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs on the 16th instant, before office hours.

Major W B Ferris, acting First Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major C W H Sealy to be Second Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, and to act as First Assistant till further orders.

Major W B Ferris to be Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs.

Captain J W Wray to act as Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs during the absence of Major Ferris, or till further orders.

Major C W H Sealy and Colonel A M Phillips respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, on the 14th instant, after office hours.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Rao Saheb Narhar Purushotam Tilak as Deputy Educational Inspector, Nasik.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Rao Saheb N V Chatre, BA, LCE, to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, during the absence of Rao Saheb S R Savadi, or until further orders.

Mr. Lakshuman Vishnu Paranjpe, Second Master, Elphinstone Middle School, Bombay, to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolaba, during the absence of Rao Saheb N V Chatre, or until further orders.

Mr V N Pathak, M A, delivered over charge of his duties as Acting Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College on the 18th ultimo, after office hours.

Messrs V A Modak, B A, and V N Pathak, M A, respectively delivered and received charge of the office of Principal, Elphinstone High School, on the 21st ultimo, after office hours.

Mr R S Taki received charge of the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Marathi Schools, Bombay, on the 9th ultimo before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Maharu valad Mohan, Revenue aad Police Patil of mauze Chamgaon, taluka Chopda in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave miscon duct in the discharge of his official duties, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr R A Gramble, C S, at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance Department.

Mr H E Winter, C S, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Mr T M Cotgrave, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon B B Grayfoot to act as Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to [illegible] W Quentin, First Battalion Bombay [illegible] Examination Committee till further orders.

Assistant Surgeon M S Postvala has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 9th September 1889, before office hours.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Furlough for one year, with effect from 15th December 1889, is granted to Mr J R Tickell, Assistant Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

HERE is a story which, if not true, is well invented. It is told by Mr. Smalley *apropos* of Mr. George Russell's recent articles in the magazines. Mr. George Russell, as every one knows, is a nephew of the Duke of Bedford, and by inheritance and heredity he ought to be a Whig ; but in fact he is a Radical, which, when the Duke discovered from the pages of a magazine, he wrote to his nephew as follows :—

My dear George,—I have read your article with great interest and with much admiration for the ability it displays. Your talent for literature is marked, and as the possessor of such brilliant powers as these has a sure and profitable career opened to him, you will, I am sure, agree with me that there is no longer any reason why I should continue the allowance I have hitherto been glad to make you, and I have accordingly given directions to my solicitor that the usual quarterly payments to you should be discontinued.—Yours affectionately, BEDFORD.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s.s. Ebro, 1,591 tons, Captain E. Elliot, cleared yesterday for Aden and Hull with a general cargo.

THE Mac Ivor Line s s China, 1,331 tons, Captain E Billinge, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bagdad, 809 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and Mozambique via Aden, with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs H M Simpson, passengers for Natal, and 65 deck passengers for Aden and East African ports.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 34 cases opium, 187 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr. Dinabboy Thawar and 8 friends, Mr. R J Mathatone, Mr. Ibu Ameer Mr. Saleh Ibrahim, and 75 deck passengers.

THE following passengers are booked for the Mac Ivor Line s s Etolia, to Plymouth, sailing on or about the 24th inst :—General and Mrs Adam, Capt and Mrs Wheatley and 2 children, Lieut and Mrs C H Bellings and child, Capt and Mrs Garstin and infant, Dr and Mrs Boyd, Mrs Reilly, Mrs P F White and child, Capt Hunt, Capt and Mrs Welch and 3 children, and Mrs A Pell and child.

THE following are the Government vessels at present lying in the harbour :—H. M.'s Malabar and I. G. Clive and Torpedo Boat G. In the Government Dock —H. M.'s I. M. S. Investigator, Magdala, Abyssinia (turret ships) and Torpedo Boats A, B, C, E, and F.

H. M.'S S. I. G. CLIVE.

THE F. G. Troopship Clive, Commander E. R. Chopland, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden with the 3rd Regiment Bo. L. I. and details, to be disposed of as follows :—R. A. (Aden District)—1 native woman and 3 children. No 4 Company Sappers and Miners—1 native to be attached to the Detail Lines, Boree Bunder. 3rd Bombay Infantry—4 European officers, 1 lady and 2 children, 12 native officers, 504 rank and file and non-commissioned officers, 121 women, 189 children, 45 public followers, and 57 private followers. These troops will be landed at the Sassoon Dock, and the whole regiment will proceed to Poona by a special train. The following are the names of the European officers :—Captain and Mrs. Birdwood, Lieut. DeLisle, Lieut. Dann, Lieut. Fordyce, and Surgeon Armin. Mr. Merwanjee Hirjibhoy, wife, and three children were also passengers by this steamer. On her onward voyage to Aden he weather experienced by the Clive was rather rough, owing to the continual monsoonish swells and high winds then prevalent. But on her return voyage to Bombay she Clive, experienced very pleasant weather, with the exception of the heat, which was very great occasionally. The I. G. Dalhousie left Aden fully three days before the Clive, but had to go to Berbara, to disembark some troops there, and is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow. The Clive will sail again on the 10th inst. for Rangoon, taking with her No 2 Bombay Mountain Battery from Poona.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Munro	1438	Wilson.....	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Ebro	1591	Elliot	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Sculptor	862	Cronin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Gwalior	1602	Nantes.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1591	Taiff	E F	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Stella	1328	Partridge ..	M	C. Eduljee.
,, Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	A. Simson.
,, Kt. Errant..	2240	Mathews ..	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental....	2711	Stewart	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Taif	939	Forbes.....	3	H. Cassum & Co.
,, Bormida.....	1499	de Nezri.....	4	F. Bozzoni.
,, Baghdad	809	Whitehead..	6	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Amphitrite...	2483	Nicolic.....	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Melpomene.	1943	Perini	8	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Oriental	878	Bray.....	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Britannia ..	1991	Mitchell	10	W. & A Graham & Co
,, Kirby Hall..	1688	Phillips	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, Kilwa	993	Shepherd ..

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Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London.

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TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be imported opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

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IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3.

BUSINESS has been quiet in most of its branches during the past week. The crisis in Liverpool has not had much influence on Cotton here, and with the exception of one day, during which a considerable arrival business was done, this market has been quiet, or at best steady, while prices have receded somewhat. Wheat and Seeds have been taken to a small extent for export; but the market for the former has been firm and for the latter steady at previous rates. Exchange, which was weak and declining after last mail left, has latterly been firm with a hardening tendency in forward Mercantile Bills. At closing this evening ready rates for Credits were the same as on last Thursday; but our quotations for Bank Bills on demand shows a decline of 1-16d. per rupee. Government Paper has advanced ¼ per cent. in Fours. Freights are quiet but steady. There has been an improved feeling in Mill shares, and quotations generally are higher. Some increase in the demand from up-country for staple manufactures has been noticeable; but indentors are more disinclined than ever to raise their ideas of price in view of the collapse of the Liverpool Cotton ring and its assumed probable results.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay minimum rate remains at 4 per cent., to which it was reduced last Thursday; and in the open market there is no change to speak of in the position of Money, accommodation being readily obtainable on the previous comparatively easy terms. The Presidency Bank's Statement issued at the beginning of the week showed an increase in the Cash Balance of over 7 lakhs; but the position of the trade demand had hardly changed, for though private Deposits had fallen off to the extent of nearly 20 lakhs, this was about counterbalanced by a decrease in Loans and Bills discounted, and the improvement on the balance was mainly due to an increase in Government Deposits.

EXCHANGE.—The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount caused rates for Merchants' Bills here to open last Tuesday morning 1-32d. higher. A little business was done early in the day at 1s. 4⅛d. for three months' sight Credits forward, but 1s. 4 21-32d. for October-December delivery was soon established, 1s. 4⅛d. being still the rate for January-March next year. At the close 1s. 4 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic could not be had for earlier than December transfer; and the final feeling was, perhaps, a shade quieter. On Saturday the market opened with a quieter feeling, and 1s. 4⅛d. soon became the rate for three months' sight Credits for forward and ready delivery, being quoted to February, 1s. 4 19-22d. being named for March-April, 1s. 4 13-32d. could have been done for Bank demand; but Telegraphic receded to 1s. 4 11-32d. On Monday, as was expected, owing to the Calcutta holidays, combined with the lower quotation for Silver from London, this market opened quiet, and rates receded 1-32d. all round; but beyond a little three months' sight house Paper, at 1s. 4 19-32d. and Telegraphic at 1s. 4 11-32d. there was but little doing either way. Forward Telegraphic was 1s. 4 11-32d. for December transfer, and three months' sight Credits 1s. 4 9-16d. for March-April delivery. Ready Bank demand at 1s. 4 3-8d. was doubtful at the close. On Tuesday, with no quotations coming from Calcutta, this market was quiet as to business, but very steady all through the day, Merchants' Bills came out to a fair extent at 1s. 4 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits to the middle of March, 1s. 4 17-32d. for April, and 1s. 4⅛d. for May delivery. Bank Telegraphic was offered freely at 1s. 4 11-32d. for November transfer onwards, but without finding buyers. Yesterday the market was firmer at an advance of 1-32d. in Bank Telegraphic and demand, but with very little business doing either way beyond a moderate amount of Bank demand at 1s. 4⅛d. ready; three months' sight Credits ready and for next year's delivery at 1s. 4 19-32d. (1-32d. higher having been asked for November-December); and some ready private at 1s. 4 13-32d. to 1s. 4 7-16d., the feeling at closing having been very steady. Council allotments were made yesterday at 1-32d. below the rates obtained last week both for Bills and Transfers; but this market has been very firm all day, and a fair amount of three months' sight Credits has been placed, for January-February delivery, at 1s. 4 19-32d. and the rate subsequently hardened to 1s. 4 ⅝d., at which some business was also done. 1s. 4 19-32d. for the above delivery was doubtful at the close, but otherwise there was no change. Bank Telegraphic was 1s. 4 11-32d. for 1st November transfer onwards. We quote:—

Bank Demand	....1s. 4 11-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	....1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-16d.	"
Do. 4 do.	.....1s. 4¼d.	"
Do. 6 do.	.....1s. 4 5-8d.	"
Credits 3 do.	.....1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	.....1s. 4 ⅝d. to 25-32	"
Documents 3 do.	.....1s. 4 5-8d.	"
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 4 25-32d. to 13-16	"
Francs 3 do.	.....1·75	"
Do. 6 do.	.....1·76¼	"

The weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 25th Sept. 1889	70,88,639
Add—Silver received during the week	13,97,803
	84,86,492
Deduct—New coin paid during the week	13,02,559
	Rs. 71,83,933
Bullion belonging to private individuals	10,45,167
	Rs. 82,29,100
Last week	83,78,477

GOVERNMENT PAPER was pretty active on last mail-day in view of the settlement; but rates for Four per cents hardly moved from the quotations of the previous day. For cash, 98 13-16 was the price throughout the day, and also the closing rate, and there were sellers at the same quotation for the settlement, 98 11-16 being the rate for the October account. On Saturday, still under the influence of the settlement, the market was active and advancing, and the rate for Money and Account moved up to 99, buyers, this having been the closing rate; while for the October account there were buyers at 98 13-16. On Monday, which was September settling day, there was some reaction, the rate for Fours for cash and the settlement having been 98 13-16 almost thoughout the day, with the October account at 98 11-16; and at closing there were buyers for Money at 98¾. On the following day the market opened with an improved feeling, and 98 13-16 was soon established as the cash price for Four per cents., while for the [illegible] were buyers at 98 11-16. Before the close some further improvement took place, the final rate for Money having been 98¾. Yesterday the market was quiet but steady all day at the previous evening's quotation for Fours for cash, say 98¾, and for the next account 98 11-16d. was quoted, these having also been the closing rates. An improvement to the extent of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. has taken place in Fours to-day, the cash rate having advanced to 99, and that for this month's settlement to 99⅞, which were the closing quotations. 4½ per cent. Paper has been quoted as low as 102½ during the week, but the rate is to a great extent nominal and at closing was called 102½ again.

Municipal five per cent. Bonds were unchanged at 106. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 96¾.

SHARES.—There has been a marked improvement in the feeling with regard to Cotton Mill shares during the week under review, and a more or less considerable advance in our quotations of a week ago has been established in a number of cases. Queen and MorarjiGokaldas Mill shares have moved up Rs. 30 each. Gordon, Oriental, and David are Rs. 25 higher; Naigaum, Jevraj Balloo, Khandeish, and Luckmidas Khimji have all advanced Rs. 20 each; City of Bombay, James Greaves, and Jubilee are Rs. 10 higher; Southern Mahratta, People of India, Khatao Mucconji, Howard and Bullough, and Empress are all Rs. 5 up. No exceptions to the general rule. Albert Edward are Rs. 40 lower, and Mazagon are Rs. 5 down. In Press shares, Mofussil are Rs. 5 higher, New Indian have advanced Rs. 7½, and New Berar, Rs. 10. Bombay Cotton are Rs. 7½ lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 3¾ higher. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue and Rs. 10 for the others. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 up.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—An improved demand from the up-country markets for *Grey Goods* has been felt during the past week at current rates, and dealers have been endeavouring in some special cases to establish a small advance, but without any appreciable success. For *Bleached Goods* of staple descriptions also, there has been a better enquiry at hardening rates; and in *Dyed*, *Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods* a moderate business has been passing at last week's prices. Stocks generally are moderate. The week's offtake of Imported Goods shows some increase, being estimated at about 3,200 packages. Zanzibar makes of *Local Goods* are in active demand at an advance of 1-16 anna per lb., and the week's sales are put down at 1,800 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* has been steady in price, but has not been much enquired for, and only a small business is again reported. Of *Local Spinnings* telegraphic advices from Hongkong for the week ending in last Monday give the sales at 5,000 bales in a firm market with hardening rates. Under the influence of this news, China buyers have operated very freely, their purchases during the week having aggregated about 11,000 bales at an advance of 1-32 anna per lb., more particularly in No.20s., in which count the bulk of the large business reported has been done. The market closed steady this afternoon at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to 5	per lb.
"	" 8s	" "	5½	" 5¼	"
"	" 10s	" "	5⅝	" 6	"
"	" 12s	" "	5¾	" 6¼	"
"	" 16s	" "	6¼	" 6¾	"
"	" 20s	" "	6⅜	" 6⅞	"
"	" 24s	" "	7⅛	" 7⅜	"
"	" 30s	" "	7¼	" 8	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market remained quiet in tone to the close of last week with only a slight enquiry from exporting firms for arrival contracts in Cotton of the new crop, and next to no demand from local spinners for old stuff. On Monday the market opened with a weak feeling in presence of the advices from Liverpool then to hand, and in the course of the day prices gave way to the extent of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy, but little actual business transpired. On the following day, however, with news of the collapse of the Liverpool Cotton ring and the rapid decline in prices of spot and arrival American Cotton in that market to hand by wire an active demand from some export houses for forward contracts sprang up here and considerable lines were booked on the basis of previous rates, at which the market closed steady. Thereafter the market subsided into a quiet state again with little enquiry of any kind. The principal lines in new Cotton have been in "Good" Barsee for January delivery at Rs. 213 and for March at Rs. 210, and "Fully Good," for March, at Rs. 219; in "Good" Khangaum, for January, at Rs. 210, and "Fully Good," for March, at Rs. 216½; in "Good" Bengals, for January, at Rs. 175-77, and for November, at Rs. 185; "Fully Good" for January at Rs. 184, and for November at Rs. 190-90½, and "Fine" for January at Rs. 196, and for November at Rs. 205½; in "Good" and "Fine" Broach for March delivery at Rs. 231-3 and Rs. 245-6, respectively; and in "Good" Bhownugger, for April delivery, at Rs. 204, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 215 per candy. The few purchases of old Cotton reported have consisted principally of Wadwan, at Rs. 190-3; Bengals, at Rs. 195-204½; and Barsee, at Rs. 200-4 per candy. The market closed steady this evening with prices showing a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per candy on last Thursday's quotations.

METALS.—*Copper* has been firm throughout the week, but not much business has transpired, and prices are unchanged. *Yellow Metal* has also been firm, but at an advance of 4 to 8 annas per cwt. transactions in this market also, however, have been upon a small scale. A moderate business has been doing in Iron, and the market is steady at our last quotations.

COAL.—There has been a steady demand during the past week for this mineral, and an advance of 8 annas for ton has been established on the price of Davison's West Hartley, sales of that description having been effected at Rs. 19¾ per ton for forward shipments. For August-September shipments of Davison's there is a good enquiry, and any small available lots for "Wennington Hall," shortly due, should command a fair price. Sales of Powell's Duffryn have been effected at Rs. 21¾ for shipment during the next few months. Importers, however, are again in the market, and are now anxious sellers at the above price. The stock in the Bunder is still large, and apparently does not meet with many buyers. The market closes firm at our quotations, say:—

Powell's	Rs. 21¾ per ton.
Davison's	" 19¾ "
Dalton's	" 17¾ "

According to the official weather and crop telegraphic reports issued on Monday, no rain had fallen during the latter half of the previous week in any district of the Bengal Cotton circle; but the average fall from the 1st June to the 30th ult. had been nearly reached at Beawar and Cawnpore, rather exceeded at Agra, and considerably so at Delhi; yet in the last named district the absence of rain was said to be causing anxiety. Picking had commenced at Agra, the plants were showing bolls at Beawar, and arrivals were expected early at Cawnpore. Rain, to a small extent, had been general throughout the Oomra circle, relieving at Dhulia the want which was felt last week, and though two inches more had been registered at Barsee, no complaint had come from that district, where the plants were reported to be showing bolls rapidly ripening, as was also the case at Khangaum, Dhulia, and Julgaum. At Broach no more rain had fallen, and the Cotton plants were flourishing and giving good crop prospects. In the Dhollera circle there had been an excess of some 7 inches of rain, as against the average to the 30th ultimo at Wadhwan; but in the other districts there was comparative deficiency of from 4 inches at Bhownugger to 10 inches at Veerumgaum, and in the last named district more rain was needed, although the plants were flourishing, as they were in the other parts of the same circle. In the Dharwar district of Hubli sufficient rain—some 6½ inches above the average to 30 ult.—had fallen, and the Cotton plants were doing well. The later reports issued to-day state that the absence of rain was still causing anxiety at Delhi. Five inches of rain had fallen in the Julgaum district, where the bolls were ripening rapidly; and over an inch and a half had been registered at Broach, where the plants now require fine weather. Cotton-picking had partially begun at Khangaum. At Veerumgaum the plants needed more rain, and at Dhollera they required fine weather; but in both districts they were still flourishing.

[illegible] pressed cotton with the equivalent in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fully Good	Rs. 203 =	4 9-32d.
Do. Good	" 196 =	4 5-32d.
Oomra, Good (Good Staple)	" 208 =	4¼d.
Do. Fully Good Fair "	" 200 =	4 7-32d.
Dhollera, Good	" 200 =	4 7-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 213 =	4 13-32d.
Westerns, Good	" 213 =	4 13-32d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine (Jan. delivery)	" 196 =	4d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 183 =	3¾d.
Do. Good do.	" 176 =	3½d.
Broach Gin Fine (March)	" 215 =	5 3-32d.
Do. Good (do.)	" 233 =	4 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) Mar	" 218 =	4 9-16d.
Do. Good do do	" 211 =	4 7-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	" 215 =	4 17-32d.
Do. Good	" 205 =	4 5-16d.

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the Week	2,473	2,292	7,993
From 1st Jan. to 2nd Oct	1,682,497	1,292,487	1,469,521
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	3,904	1,456	3,935
From 1st Jan. to 2nd Oct.	1,208,955	807,524	1,053,034
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	275	799	336
From 1st Jan. to 2nd Oct.	28,391	39,393	50,261

WHEAT has been a firm market throughout the week, although there has been very little doing for export on most days. In view of the position of supplies, however, dealers have not lowered their prices on any line, and we repeat last Thursday's quotations for all descriptions. The total receipts from the biginning of the year now show a deficiency of some 4,670,000 cwt. compared with the arrivals for the same time last year.

SEEDS.—In this market also there has been but little movement; only a moderate business in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* has been done from day to day; but the tone has kept steady throughout and pressure unaltered all round.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	46,680	99,751	38,675
" from 1st Jan. to 2nd October	5,150,798	9,819,611	8,861,875
Linseed for the Week	20,243	41,292	18,950
" from 1st Jan. to 2nd October	1,780,812	2,532,064	2,074,400
Rapeseed for the Week	25,725	20,365	11,921
" from 1st Jan. to 2nd October	1,863,452	1,784,800	774,760
Gingy. Seed for the Week	3,279	8,939	14,252
" from 1st Jan. to 2nd October	662,426	622,182	963,080

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week	63,680	207,325	33,201
" From 1st Jan. to 2nd Oct.	4,715,912	7,758,477	8,358,798
Linseed—For the Week	30,961	99,926	7,520
" From 1st Jan. to 2nd Oct.	1,859,454	2,126,679	1,170,888
Rapeseed—For the Week	57,748	30,956	29,518
" From 1st Jan. to 2nd Oct.	1,832,012	1,406,678	840,533
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	...	1,204	...
" From 1st Jan. to 2nd Oct.	705,113	668,330	1,222,407

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

STEAVENSON—Sept 25, at Sea, four days from Bombay, Constance Steavenson, aged 29 years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CLOETE—BAGNELL—October 2, at All Saints' Church, Kirkee, by the Rev E J Bowes, Evelyn Henry Rugis Josias Cloete, Lieut, Royal Horse Artillery, son of the late General Sir Abraham Cloete, K C B, to Selena Mary, second daughter of the late Rev Henry William Bagnell, Rector of Nuffield, Oxon.

DEATHS.

MERCHANT—October 3, at Sattara, Cooverjee Cawasjee Shapoorji Merchant, Proprietor, "Fountain Hotel," Mahableshwar, aged 49 years. Deeply regretted by his family and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORRISON—Sept 8, at Ambalia, the wife of Mr Walter Morrison, Kussowlie Brewery Stores, of a son.

ROMILLY—Sept 30, at Calicut, the wife of George Romilly, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DE WINTON—TILLARD—Sept 28, at St Stephens' Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev F H de Winton, M A, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Incumbent of S John's, Kalutara, Ceylon, brother of the bride:room, assisted by the Rev W Scott, B A, Chaplain of Ootacamund, Walter Bernard de Winton, Executive Engineer, P W D, eldest son of the Ven Henry de Winton, Archdeacon of Bengal, to Emily Mabel, eldest daughter of Colonel John Arthur Tillard, C B, R A, Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Madras.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1889.

THE *Times* has given prominence to a statement of the case of the Maharajah of Kashmir, drawn up with moderation and ability by Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E. This statement appeared in England a few days before the publication in that country of the letter which Lord Lansdowne addressed to the Maharajah in answer to His Highness's letter of the 14th of May, in which he appealed to the Viceroy, protesting his loyalty to the Paramount Power and expressing his desire to be favoured by His Excellency's advice, which he undertook to follow. The Maharajah's letter of the 14th May to the Viceroy was in the hands of Mr. Digby when he wrote his letter to the *Times*, for he quotes some passages from it. But Lord Lansdowne's reply to that appeal was not before him, and no reference is made to the facts on which the Viceroy bases the refusal to accede to the prayer of the Maharajah. The statement of the case begins by an expression of the writer's gratification at learning that the Viceroy had agreed to receive a visit from the Maharajah. Drawing therefrom the inference that Lord Lansdowne was prepared "to do justice to the Maharajah as His Highness understands that phrase," and would restore Protab Singh to his throne and reinstate him with the authority taken from him a few months ago. This course, if taken, would, the writer maintained, be not only a kindly but an eminently wise course and be the arbitrary or Sir Lepel Griffin's statement that the Maharajah is a drunken debauchee and a man of immoral life, and asserts that he is on the contrary a singularly abstemious man, who has led a simple life and has carefully shunned sensuality. On this question we must be content to set Sir Lepel Griffin's allegation and Mr. Digby's vindication one against the other, having no knowledge of our own of the personal character of Protab Singh. So far as we know, both Sir Lepel and his critic are in this respect in the same case with ourselves. Mr. Digby supports his contention that the Maharajah—whose only fault he believes to be an over-disposition to unseasonable spiritual contemplation and religious exercises—is a good man, who, with fair play, would have a good record as a ruler by a list of seventeen reforms. The reforms begin with monthly payment of State salaries so as to put an end to the accumulation of arrears, and proceed to the abolition of vexatious duties on trade and commerce, to the execution of public works and the establishment of municipal institutions and high schools in the cities of Jammu and Srinugger, to the discouragement of corruption and the importation of honest and educated public functionaries from India to improve the general administration. These seventeen projects of reform were accompanied by others, which it was intended to press through with vigour.

All these good intentions came to naught, but the writer holds that the fault lies with the Maharajah only in a remote degree, and that the Residency system was wholly to blame. A Resident was appointed for the first time on the accession of Protab Singh, and it is contended that the result was the undermining of the Maharajah's authority. When looking for some proof in support of this charge it is disappointing to find no facts are produced. It is mentioned that a bundle of letters incriminating the Maharajah in making him a party to treasonable practices was handed to the new Resident, Colonel Nisbet, who took them to Calcutta. We learn from Lord Lansdowne's letter that Colonel Nisbet was appointed to the Residency in succession to Mr. Plowden because he was a *persona grata* to the Maharajah, to whom he was well known, and by whom he was regarded with feelings of friendship and confidence. It cannot, therefore, be assumed that Colonel Nisbet was hostile to the Maharajah, or took any course which might unfairly prejudice him in the mind of the Government. Sir John Gorst declared in the House of Commons that Government attached no importance to the letters in question. The Viceroy expressly states that the action taken by the Government of India was not based upon the disclosures coutained in the letters, some of which had indeed every appearance of being genuine, but none of which were regarded by the Government as written deliberately, or with the full appreciation of their meaning. It is alleged by the Maharajah in the letter of May 14th that "many-sided pressures" were brought to bear upon him, under compulsion of which he wrote asking the assistance of the Government of India to form a council containing one European member, of which he himself should be president, to carry on the Government for five years and effect necessary reforms. Mr. Digby complains that the Government of India, taking advantage of this letter, set the Maharajah aside not for a fixed period of five years, but for a time which might last as long as the sun and moon endure; that the Maharajah was thus virtually deposed, and, to add insult to injury, he was ungenerously informed that the allowance accorded him would be sufficient for dignity, but not for extravagance. All this is set down to the discredit of the Government of India, which is "in no way subject to that embodied conscience of present day civilisation and enlightened public opinion possessing punitive power." It is further stated that the healthy criticism with more or less adequate knowledge, and the sense of responsibility to Parliament in the press, which keep the Foreign, Home, and Colonial departments on their good behaviour, are wholly wanting in India. There is a certain amount of truth in all this. It happens to be due to an entirely fortuitous circumstance that on the present occasion we are in a position to know upon what grounds the Government of India have dealt with the Maharajah of Kashmir in the high-handed fashion against which Mr. Digby protests. The correspondence between the Maharajah and the Viceroy has not been officially communicated to Parliament, or the Supreme Council, or to the public. Had it not been for the "indiscretion" of an up-country paper, whose correspondent obtained access to a copy of the Viceroy's letter in Jammu, and published what he asserts to be a tolerably correct transcript of the document—the date of which is not given—we should have no means whatever of qualifying the presentment of the facts which has been placed before the English public in the communication to the *Times*. When we turn to the more or less authentic "transcript" of the Viceroy's letter we learn what India and all the world should have known as soon as the strong measure of temporarily deposing the Maharajah was decided upon. That step was taken under circumstances which have never been fully explained, and the Government has only itself to thank if it has been exposed to a great deal of harsh criticism.

Lord Lansdowne's full and circumstantial reply to the Maharajah's letter shows that Government have a good defence, and that the action taken was not in any senseoppressive or tainted by selfish purpose. Lord Salisbury has taken occasion to undo the mischievous effect of Sir Lepel Griffin's proposal to annex Kashmir and plant it with three millions of British mountaineers, whose one object in life would be to render impossible a Russian invasion on India. The Premier has declared in the most unequivocal language that Government have had no thought whatever of annexing Kashmir, and that it is the intention of the Government of India to restore the Maharajah his full powers whenever there is ground to hope that he will use them for the benefit of his subjects. Lord Lansdowne's letter to the Maharajah makes it manifest that the course taken was forced upon the Government by the incapacity and perversity of His Highness, and that there is no desire whatever to make the settlement now arrived at permanent if there be a reasonable prospect of amendment and reform. His Excellency points out that during the last years of Lord Dufferin's administration the Government of India was informed that the affairs of Kashmir were badly, administered, that the finances were in disorder, aggravated by the extravagance of the Maharajah, who had surrounded himself, as is so often the case with Native Chiefs, with persons of the worst reputation. Complaints were received not only from the Resident, Mr. Plowden, but from Princes and Sirdars of the State. The Prime Minister, Luchman Das, who had been appointed with the concurrence of the Government was abruptly dismissed without the Maharajah a time of grace, and acceded to a proposal made on behalf of His Highness for the establishmenet of a council to strengthen the administration. In this spirit Colonel Nisbet, who was the personal friend of the Maharajah, was sent to Jammu in place of Mr. Plowden. The fair trial thus given did not turn out satisfactorily. The new Resident had to report that the ample resources of the State were squandered and the treasury was empty; that corruption and disorder prevailed in every office, and that His Highness was still surrounded by low and unworthy favourites. The misgovernment of the State was becoming every day, Lord Lansdowne writes, a more serious source of anxiety. On the 7th of March the Maharajah himself informed Colonel Nisbet that he was tired of the trouble occasioned by official affairs, and that he desired to go away and live in peace privately. The next day His Highness sent the Prime Minister, Rajah Amar Singh, to the Resident, to say that he had made up his mind to give up interference with public affairs for the next few years. In the afternoon the Prime Minister showed an edict to the Resident constituting a Council of State with full and sole powers for five years. An Englishman was to be a member of this Council. The Maharajah reserved for himself the enjoyment of the honorary rights and position of the sovereign. Colonel Nisbet pointed out that it would be impossible for him to undertake the government of the State, but the Maharajah persisted in his proposal. It seems to us that the Viceroy is fully justified in refusing to believe that the edict thus deliberately issued by the Maharajah himself was the result of pressure on the part of the Resident. The Government declined to take advantage of the proposal to place an Englishman on the Council, which might have given rise to a suspicion of a hankering after annexation. The Council was formed to carry on the administration for a time not extending to, or limited by, the term of five years. At the conclusion of this admonitory exposition of the intention of Government, His Excellency added that if the Maharajah desired an opportunity of hearing from his own lips his views in regard to these questions, he would be ready to receive His Highness and converse with him in a friendly and confidential spirit. This kindly and reassuring intimation scarcely bears the inference that "Lord Lansdowne proposed to do justice to the Maharajah, as His Highness understands the phrase"; the obvious meaning of it is that His Excellency desires to bring His Highness to a more accurate conception of the duty which he owes to his State and his dynasty, and persuade himto amendment.

THE names of the eight mamlatdars dismissed by the Government of India acting under the orders of the Secretary of State have been published. It will be prudent for ingenious sophists to abstain from asserting in type that all or any of those men whose names are now published were guilty of "venality" or "corruption" in either a magisterial or an executive capacity. Neither the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* nor the most single-minded of his inspirers can safely venture to affix to any one of these men the stigma of the guilt of selling justice. They have, under the faith of a guarantee which has been "partially cancelled" by superior authority, admitted that they paid money out of their own savings to a person who represented himself to be, and was universally believed to be, the agent of a high officer of Government, whose systematic extortion they thought it impossible to resist. In paying money which they could ill afford, and would willingly have kept in their own pockets, they brought themselves within the meshes of a well nigh obsolete law, the "spirit"—not the letter—of which is now held to apply to such cases. Beyond this there has been not even an allegation that they have been guilty of any offence. They have possessed, and they still possess, the confidence of European members of the Civil Service under whom they served for longer or shorter periods. They have a right to look their calumniators in the face when the dishonest accusation is levelled at them that, in submitting to pay black-mail, when black-mail was the order of the day, they were either "corrupt" or "venal." As well might those who submit to pay ransom to brigands be accused of being accomplices in robbery.

WE may once more briefly refer to the improvements effected by the Inspector-General of Police—a functionary whose appointment has been the occasion of many jeremiads. The intricacies of clothing, mounted police, and other funds have been simplified; uniformity and economy have been achieved in dress and equipment; departmental punishments have been reduced to system; accounts, which were not so long ago a perfect chaos, are now so plain that he who runs may read; the men's registers of services, rewards, and punishments, which in some districts were not written up for years, are now kept fully up to date everywhere; statistical returns which were so elaborate that no two experts understood them alike have been made as simple as is practicable in such a vast area of facts and figures; arrangements for drill and ball-practice have been carefully systematised; and a thorough inspection of police stations and outposts has been insisted upon. A police catechism in the various vernaculars has been prepared for the use of constables; and a police manual containing all the departmental orders in force has been published for the use of superior officers. The cr

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

NEW LIBERAL DISSENSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A further split in the Liberal camp is anticipated in consequence of the provisions of the new Programme.

The Financial Reformers have demanded that the Programme, instead of embracing Home Rule only shall include provision for the abolition of the duties on tea, coffee, gold, silver plate, and other articles on which duties are now imposed.

The demand, being communicated to the leaders, met with an evasive reply, which has greatly angered the members of the more advanced Liberal Wing.

GERMAN MILITARY ACTIVITY.

THE ARTILLERY TO BE IMPROVED.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A Berlin correspondent wires :—It is reported that the Reichstag is to be asked for a grant of three hundred millions of marks for military purposes, the bulk, if not the whole, of the money being devoted to the improvement of the German Artillery, which is now admittedly inferior to that of France.

CHANGES OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The following Colonial changes are gazetted :—Sir C. Cameron Lees, Governor of the Barbadoes to be Governor of Mauritius ; Mr. W. J. Sendall, Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, to be Governor of the Barbadoes ; Sir W. Hutchinson, Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, to be Governor of the Windward Islands ; Sir John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Mauritius, retires from the service.

No mention is yet authoritatively made of Lord Reay's successor in Bombay.

THE ROTTERDAM DOCK STRIKE.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 3.

The demands of the dock-labourers on strike here have been conceded.

All hands start work to-day.

A Trades' Union is being formed to enable the men in future to act in concert in any movement regarding wages or the mutual interests of the labourers.

SERIOUS COLLISION AT SEA.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Montreal Liner s. s. Geographic collided with the s. s. Sailer off St. Pierre and both the vessels foundered. Fifteen persons were drowned and thirty-five boats (?) are missing.

THE BI-METALLISTS.

The bi-metallists have arranged a series of meetings in country houses to convert the squires and farmers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

It is stated that after attending the Duke of Sparta's wedding at Athens, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will visit Egypt, where he will review the British army in occupation.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE *DAILY NEWS* ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Mr. Gladstone states that the *Daily News* has no authority for attributing to him the articles which have appeared in a contemporary review on the triple alliance.

LORD HARTINGTON AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Lord Hartington in a speech at Aberdeen yesterday sharply attacked Mr. Gladstone, charging him with hopelessly scattering the Liberal party and promoting every fantastic fad to gain supporters.

LORD CONNEMARA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

Lord Connemara left Allahabad for Simla this evening.

THE AMIR'S AGENT.

General Amir Ahmad, the Amir's Agent at Simla, is somewhat seriously indisposed.

SURGEON OLIPHANT'S SUCCESSOR.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Russell succeeds Principal Veterinary Surgeon Oliphant as chief of the department in India.

CAPTAIN DURAND'S MOVEMENTS.

Captain Durant left Gilgit for Chitral on the 17th September. There is no truth in the statement of native correspondents across the frontier that he or any of his party have visited Badakshan.

THE AMIR'S INDISPOSITION.

The latest reports from Mazar state that the Amir has been suffering from another of his sharp attacks of gout. He has now somewhat recovered, but refuses to accept the medicines prescribed by Dr. Gray or by his Hakims preferring to trust to his own recipe. His Highness's principal wife gave birth lately to a son at Mazar.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE OF MASHAD.

Major-General Maclean, the British Consul at Mashad, who went to England on three [illegible] leave in May, has not yet returned to his post having been detained on duty in London by Her Majesty's Government. He is expected to resume charge before the end of November, meanwhile Mr. E. C. Steward will continue to officiate.

ANOTHER HINDU REMARRIAGE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

[illegible] Muthuswami Iyer, with the concurrence of [illegible] important decision [illegible] to marriage question. A Brahmin had married a virgin widow, and the result was that the priests refused to admit him in the temple. He entered a suit against the priests, demanding the right of worship, and also claiming Rs. 100 as damages. The district munsiff gave judgment for the plaintiff. This was reversed by the Sub-Judge, and an appeal was made to the High Court. Mr. Justice Muthuswami, in giving judgment, said it must be remembered that the Hindu law, which the courts are bound to administer as law, as received by the Hindu community and not as it stood in the Vedic or Smriti period of their history, and that no other conception of the Hindu law to be administered by courts is either judicial or rational. He referred the case back to the Sub-Judge to decide certain issues.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam (with homeward Indian mails of the 27th September) arrived here at 5 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ " "	6-4
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 1/16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	85 1/16 ex cou.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	66½
4½ per cent. "	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42 1/16d.

THE HOMBURG SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HOMBURG, V. D. H., Sept. 5.

The weather at Homburg has been very variable for some time. For a week it was wet and chilly with leaden skies ; for a few days it became dry, and people began to complain of the heat. Now again it is wet and gloomy. Several visitors have in consequence left, and there have not been many new arrivals to replace them. But in the throng at the wells in the morning and in the Kursaal in the evening several well-known people may still be detected. The Duchess of Manchester, Earl and Countess Granville, Lord Northampton, Lady Ponegers and her daughter, Miss Lane Fox, Lord and Lady Yarborough, Lord Chief Justice Norris, Lady Chandos-Pole and her pretty daughter, Sir Albert Bollit, Lord and Lady Halifax, Mr. Henniker-Heaton, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Lady Jane Taylor are amongst the recently arrived notabilities. The Prince of Wales has so much improved in health as to be able to join the promenaders at the wells in the morning without showing any signs of lameness.

What with races and the opera at Frankfort, distant only forty minutes by rail, tennis tournaments, ladies' cricket, concerts, dances, garden parties, picnics, and excursions in Homburg, there has been no lack of amusement for the visitors. One of the latest events has been a charity garden party at a villa close by in aid of the Children's Hospital, Homburg. The Prince of Wales, Princess Christian, and the three German Princesses honoured his party with their presence and the general public attended in large numbers. Five marks were charged for admission, and tea, coffee, refreshments, bouquets, and buttonholes, served by the hands of some of the fashionable beauties, brought in large receipts during the afternoon. Hollman, the celebrated violoncellist, played exquisitely, and some lady amateurs sang sweet melodies. Performances on the banjo and zither, part singing, and German Volksheder followed, and some of the young ladies told fortunes. But it was when the wheelbarrow races, in which four of the reigning belles were wheeled in prettily upholstered barrows by four gallant beaux commenced, that the fun became "fast and furious," while Lord William Manners brought the fair lady propelled by him in as the happy winner, another young lady had the misfortune to be capsized in her barrow in a jostle with a German. Races for both ladies and gentlemen, in which the competitors were required to hold raw eggs in spoons at arm's length in front of them, afforded much amusement. There was also a raffle for a Daxhound, presented by Herr Manskopk, of Frankfort, who prides himself upon possessing the purest breed of this exceedingly ugly canine species in Germany. After the young German Princesses had distributed the prizes, this exceedingly pleasant afternoon party, which is reported to have been financially a great success, came to an end.

In the different tennis tournaments played last week Renshaw, the English Champion, came off victorious, although both Whyte, the Australian Champion, and Teschmacher, from Texas, proved formidable adversaries for him. The crowd on the ground to watch the play was large, and the display of pretty toilettes grand. The Prince of Wales was generally present. It is really a treat to watch Renshaw's play and see him meeting the most difficult strokes so gracefully and with apparently the greatest ease. He seems always to be in the place where the ball falls, and never to have to dash about the court as many really good players often do. In the doubles Renshaw and Miss Beresford beat Whyte and Miss Boyd by six to four in the final set. The excellent play of young Brigstock, the plucky little middy, of whom mention was made in my last letter, having attracted the notice of the German Princesses and the Duke of Sparta, he was invited to play with them at the schloss. This he did several times, and before leaving Homburg last week to rejoin the Britannia at Dartmouth, when he went to take leave of them, he had the good fortune to be presented by the Princesses with a handsome gold watch and chain, which the little fellow carried off in triumph to display before the envious eyes of his brother-midshipmen. Everybody was pleased that the lad, who is the son of an English clergyman and promises to be a really first-rate tennis player, had met with this kindness at the hands of the royal ladies, who by their quiet unassuming ways, pleasant looks, and habit of mixing freely with the visitors have won esteem and admiration on all sides.

A cricket match got up last week between an eleven of young ladies and young lads, the sons of some of the visitors, created much amusement. The Prince of Wales was present, and seemed, by the way in which he laughed and applauded, much entertained by the play of the fair sex. It was, however, pretty and graceful both to see one fair young lady attired in riding trousers and a short skirt, when working her runs, display her "continuations" to a height well above her knees. Unfortunately rain set in and prevented the match being finished.

When buying a new felt hat of the kind now so generally worn few persons can have any idea after seeing the name and trade-mark of some well known hatter in Paris or London stamped in the crown that the article in all probability has been made at Homburg. Yet it is the case that a great many of the best and most fashionable hats, both in hard and soft felt, sold, not only in Paris and London, but in many other parts of the Continent of Europe and America, are made at the Hat Fabrick of Ph. Mochel in the Dorotheen Strasse at Homburg. Herr Mochel kindly took me over the factory and explained the whole process by which one hundred and fifty thousand hats are made annually out of the hair of four hundred and fifty thousand rabbits. Nearly all the hair used is gray in colour and imported from Scotland and Australia. A small quantity of white hair is brought from France, where albino rabbits are more common than in any other country, and used chiefly for ladies' hats. The hair of the German rabbits is too short and coarse to make fine felt, and hence the reason for importing rabbits' hair from other countries. Some hats of superior quality are made of hair obtained from South American musk rats, which are much larger than the Indian musk rats, and being amphibious do not emit as strong and unpleasant an odour. Beaver and other hair being very expensive is only used for fancy hats, of which only a small number are made of rabbit hair felt with a coating of finer and longer beaver, or other hair on the outside. All hats of other colours than the natural gray and white of the rabbits are dyed. The hair is imported ready stripped off the skins, which are not allowed to go to waste, but boiled down into glue. [illegible] of one hundred Scotch or Australian [illegible] with their winter coats on, but the same number of English rabbits will not yield more than four pounds. The process of making the felt is begun by the hair being put into a long vertical machine with an aperture about two feet in length and four inches in width, out of which it is shot on to a cylindrical, conical-shaped frame, made of wire gauze, and about ten times the size of an ordinary hat. This frame revolves while it is receiving the hair, which is made to adhere to it by the air being drawn out from the inside through an aperture at the bottom. Immediately sufficient hair has stuck to the frame water is turned on in many jets to it until the whole substance becomes matted together. No size of any kind is used. The masked hair is then taken off the frame in the shape of a bag rounded at the end and placed in a heated revolving caldron until sufficiently dry to be transferred on to hot metal plates, where, between folds of blanket, it undergoes the process of being rolled out and shrunk to about half its original size by women. It is then taken into another room, where a number of men are employed, stripped to their waists, standing over boilers of hot water, mixed with sulphuric acid, into which they dip it, and after further shrinking into about the size required for a hat, mould it into the shape required on blocks. The hats thus roughly shaped are first dyed of the required colours, and then those to be made stiff are stiffened by the application of shellac inside the crowns and on the brims. They are then transferred into a room, where they are pressed and ironed on blocks into the various shapes worn. All that remains to be done is to put on the bindings over wires fixed round the brims to keep them in shape and attach the ribbons and linings. This part of the work is done very neatly and expeditiously by women with their hands.

EXECUTION OF THE THALI MOHOLA MURDERER.

Hajee Elias Allarakia, who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of murdering Fatma, his wife, on the 5th August last, was duly executed yesterday morning on a gallows erected at the west front of Her Majesty's Common Jail, Oomercarry, in presence of a large crowd of spectators. Allarakia was a man of about 35 years of age. It would appear that he married Fatma about four years ago, but they did not live very happily together ; often quarrelled, when the man struck his wife. The landlord of the house they lived in saw the deceased alive and well about 2 p.m. on Monday, the 5th August last, and it was between that hour and 5 p.m. that Allarakia committed the murder by cutting her throat with a large clasp knife. The only eye-witness of the occurrence was a little boy, named Mummoo, the son of Allarakia by his first wife. After killing the woman he proceeded downstairs, and after telling his neighbours what he had done slashed himself across his abdomen with the knife he had in his hand. He was then heard crying out "Sepoy, sepoy, I have committed a murder." Hearing the alarm that was raised, a policeman who was on duty near by the house, along with three other persons, went upstairs into a room where the dead body of the deceased woman Fatma was discovered lying on the floor in a pool of blood with a wound across her throat which, there was no doubt, caused her death. The convict after his incarceration appeared to be quite resigned to his fate and partook of his meals regularly and with good appetite. His brother and his little son Mummoo visited him in his cell on Tuesday last, but still Allarakia would not admit his guilt, neither did he ask for any priest of his sect to visit him at any time. The night previous to the execution Allarakia took his evening meal, as usual, with a good appetite, after which he slept soundly till 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when he awoke and marched about his cell till daybreak, repeating his prayers. He declined to take anything to eat or drink before his execution. At a quarter past 7 o'clock he was pinioned and brought out of his cell to the jail yard, when the death-warrant was read by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Jail, Criminal Side, and interpreted to the prisoner in the presence of Dr. S. O'B. Banks, the Jail Surgeon, Jail officials, and the representatives of the press. The prisoner, while the death-warrant was being read, interrupted by saying in an audible voice, "I know all about this warrant. God only knows who committed this murder, and the person who committed the murder will soon follow me." After the warrant was read, the condemned prisoner was marched off to the gallows. On reaching the gallows he got hold of the rope that was to hang him, with his hand pinioned as it was, and desired the hangman to wait a while as he wanted to say something to the people who had assembled outside. Mr. Mackenzie ordered the hangman to remove the rope from the prisoner's hand, and to do his duty. The hangman, Bagoo Berah, at once took the rope from the prisoner and fixed it round his neck. Just as the noose was being adjusted the prisoner called out again, turning his head towards the hangman, "Do not tighten it so much. How am I to speak." Then he commenced in a loud voice to offer up a prayer to *Allah*, but in the middle of his prayer the cap was drawn over his face, and on a signal from Mr. Mackenzie, the latch was drawn and the murderer was launched into eternity. The body, after hanging on the gallows for an hour, and life being pronounced extinct by the Jail Surgeon, was lowered down and handed over to the convict's relatives, by whom it was conveyed to the Mahomedan burial ground at Old Sonapore, under a police escort.

THE CUTCH MANDVIE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held last evening in Bazaar Gate Street, when the following directors' report was submitted :—

Your Directors beg to submit the balance sheet and the audited account of the profit and loss for the year ending the 30th June, showing a loss of Rs. 12,288-9-5. For the last two years the company has been thus working at a loss, and, moreover, the debt is increasing. To remedy all this we have resolved to make the following arrangements :—Instead of giving 5 per cent commission on the gross earnings to Messrs. Khatao Jeevandass and Co., the agents of the company, they should be given in future 10 per cent. commission simply on nett profit, which arrangement the agents have shown their willingness to accept. The amount of the agent's commission thus becoming a nominal sum, when the company will be benefited. Arrangements will also be made to lessen the commission of 5 per cent given to the sub-agents of the company, and also to lessen the number of such sub-agencies. The prevailing rate of coals during the year had been at an average of about Rs. 24 per ton. But this year we have made a contract for 2,000 tons coals required for whole season at the rate of Rs. 19-4-0 per ton. Hence a saving of about Rs. 9,500 will be made in the expenditure under this head. This is as the case stands at present. The steamer Hindoo has been a great favourite with the passengers, and hence it is hoped that year by year the number of passengers travelling by the Hindoo will go on rapidly increasing. Your directors regret to say that the steamer Hindoo, which has been given on charter to travel in the Red Sea, accidentally struck on the rock of Sabal Kabir, near Jeddah. The damage that she suffered by the accident has been repaired in the Alexandria Dock, and the steamer has been now again working under the charterers. The loss from the accident shall, of course, be made good in the usual form in due time from the insurance companies, from whom we have already received Rs. 20,000 in advance. According to the articles of association of the company, Sheth Gokaldas Madhavji vacates his seat as a director, and, moreover, he has given in his resignation for the same. If you like you may keep the seat thus become vacant unfilled, or you may appoint another director. You are also to appoint auditor for the next year.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Ramjee Luximandass was elected in the place of the retiring director, Mr. Visot was re-elected auditor, and with a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dissolved.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Darling and child	Miss Bissell
Mrs Patch and infant	Mr and Mrs R Walton
Major R C B Lawrence	Miss Pritchard
Mrs Oliver and two children	Mrs Sandland
Capt and Mrs Anderson and two children	Mr R Entwistle
	Mr H Weeks
Mr and Mrs W C Lewis	Dr Pestonjee Wookerjee
Mrs J Simpson	Mr W Burton
Mrs Saunders and 3 children	Mr G S Evans
Mr H Laskari	Mr W Young
Mr J Read	Mr A Sutherland
Mrs Taylor	Mr Tees Perryman
Mr E Rule	Mr J F Chayne
Mrs Olivier Fitzgerald and two	Rev O S Palmer
	Mrs Palmer and infant

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs Collen and child	Captain T H Houghton
Surgn-Major Scully	Mr H F Routledge
Mr and Mrs R G Thomson and two children	Mr J M Nelson Barrett
	Mr C R Mayo
Mr Basil Scott	Mr. Mrs and Miss Phelps
Mr A M Archibald	Col G C Jackson
Mr H Peters	Mr C E Smith
Surgeon A Silcock	Mr Mahomed Asad Beg

FOR ADEN.

Mr H Jamsetjee Bhazel	Mr and Mrs C Bentford

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s s. Assam, Captain C. Good, 11th October 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mr C F Marston.
FOR BRINDISI—Justice and Mrs Jardine and Mrs Le Messurier.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J E Caithness, Mr W A Kennedy, Mr E C Apostolides Lazaretti, Rev T E Slator, Mr Adair Craigie and Mr J L Caithness

Per s. s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfett, 28th October 1889.

FOR LONDON—Col A Bredin, Mr Percy G Scott, Mrs Parker Jervis, Mrs G J Joseph, Mrs Munjavin and infant, and Master W Green.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs Farrer and Mr R O Hart.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 25th October 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr F Roberts, Mr W Rogers, Mr C H Mein and Mr B V Rajwade.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Captain J. Orman, 1st November 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs W R Partridge and infant, Mrs Childers and infant and Capt J C de V Tattersall.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain C. Gadd, 8th November 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mr C A Daniel and Miss Daniel.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mrs Woodburn.

The services of Mr. R. A. Gamble, C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance Department.

ANOTHER MADRAS REVENUE SURPRISE.

Having appointed Mr. Bliss, who has done no Revenue work for the last thirteen years, to the Land Revenue Commissionership of the Board of Revenue, and placed Mr. Crole, who has never in all his service done any Salt or Abkari work in the Salt and Abkari Commissionership, the Government has had a look around to see how provisions can be made to supply the vacancy that is made in the Board by the sudden retirement of Mr. Wilson, the First Member, writes the local *Mail*. There are at least three Collectors strong in Revenue, namely, Messrs. MacWatters, Goodrich, and Arundel, who would be quite in their element in the Board, and any one of whom would bring to it a good deal of the special experience that it wants. But the Government scorns to find round men for round holes, and therefore, looking far a field, has discovered in Mr. Clogstoun, now on leave in Europe, an officer who would just suit the position. True, he deliberately relinquished the Revenue line nine years ago, devoted himself to accounts, and was rewarded with early promotion to the rank of Accountant General ; but he is not happy! The accounts Department has been Imperialised, and having served a certain period as Accountant General, Madras, he will, if he remains in the Department, be employed on his return in Bombay or further north. He would prefer to remain in Madras, and, notwithstanding his nine years' absence from the Revenue branch, he is, it is believed, to be promoted over the heads of seniors who are Revenue men, into the Board, in order that he may not be torn from the fascinations of Fort St. George. It is believed that he will be appointed Fourth Member, the very position on which Mr. Crole, his senior, has his eye. All this very beautifully arranged for Mr. Clogstoun—a hard-working man, it may be admitted, who has always done himself credit,—but it means weakness to the Board, and undeserved wrong to as good men as, and far better revenue officers than himself. And why? For the simple and old-fashioned reason that he has a friend at Court.

LADIES FOR HADES.

Under this heading the *Madras Mail* publishes the following ingenuous letter from the Rev. C. H. Chard, the Chaplain of the Penal Settlement of Port Blair :—

"Would you allow me to draw attention to an advertisement in your columns calling for candidates for the posts of Middle School Mistress, and also of Upper Primary School Teacher, for the very interesting subordinates school at Port Blair in the Andamans. Your readers may be pardoned if they know nothing of these lovely islands beyond the fact of their being the Indian Penal Settlement. Their ignorance is widely shared, and if we may judge from the exclamation of pleased surprise with which the new comer invariably greets these 'Isles of the Blest' imagination has pictured them quite otherwise even as a fitting abode for the *ames damnes* under restraint here. Let me assure any possible candidates (as my six years' connection with Port Blair as Chaplain enables me to do with the authority of experience) that our 'lines are cast in pleasant places' here. Whilst you are stewing in the plains of India we are being fanned by cool sea breezes, and if we have no cold weather to boast of, neither have we any epidemics to dread. Living is not quite so cheap as in Madras, nor are servants, but compared with Burma and some parts of India both are cheapness itself, whilst an excellent co-operative store affords even a *bon vivant* all that he could desire! The only drawback is the difficulty of communication with dear Chinnapatnam. This, however, is soon to be remedied ; in a month or two there is to be a monthly mail service between Madras and the Andamans, when we shall be within four days' reach of Madras. Allow me to assure any ladies who feel disposed to offer themselves for these posts, that the children here are the dearest little creatures imaginable, and that amongst the parents it would be entirely their own fault if they did not form during their stay in these beautiful islands the happiest friendship of their life. Will those who desire further particulars be good enough to communicate with the Rev. J. Black, Chaplain, Vepery."

The "dearest little creatures" referred to so affectionately by the Chaplain are the offspring of unhung murderers, incorrigible burglars, and habitual offenders of sorts. Transportation to the Andamans carries with it a proud privilege for the Aryan, for it secures to him the opportunity, after the comparatively short endurance of what is called hard labour, of taking to himself a wife from among the female convicts irrespective of Lutchmee and picanninies left behind in India. The place is, as far as Nature is concerned, a heaven on earth, "but only man is vile," and as the exotic population is composed of convicts and their guardians, and the indigenous population consists of diminutive folk who go about as nude as Adam and Eve before the fall, it is not too much to say that if there be a Hades on earth, "it is there! it is there!" But it is proverbial that there is no accounting for tastes, and our correspondent has not only lived some 2,550 days and nights in Port Blair, without blowing out his brains, cutting his throat, or imbibing laudanum, but positively revels in his surroundings, and invites ladies of culture also to cast in their lot in the "pleasant places" of the Andamans. Those ladies may count on merry gambols with the children aforesaid, and it will be their own fault if they do not yield to the exquisite influence of an atmosphere of crime, and form "the happiest friendships of their lives" with "lifers."

MILITARY NEWS.

Major F. G. T. Welsh, S.C., has been granted a year's leave on private affairs.

Brigadier-General F. J. S. Adam, Staff Corps, has been granted furlough for one year.

Surgeon B. B. Grayfoot has been appointed Secretary to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., Political Agent in Kutch, has been granted a year's leave on private affairs.

Captain W. Quentin, Bombay Rifles, has been appointed a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

Lieutenant A. H. Bolton, 31st Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Second Lieutenant P. H. Cunningham, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, 2nd B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, has been permitted to resign his commission, and Mr. R. M. Thomason is gazetted Second Lieutenant in the same Corps.

The following Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major on completion of twelve years' service :—Surgeons R. Manser, H. Adey, A. W. F. Street, H. P. Jervis, D. C. Davidson, J. C. H. Peacocke, Kaikhosru S. Nariman, and A. F. Sargent.

A recent rise of the price of quinine in the Lower Provinces has given rise to complaints which are as seriously and almost as widely made as if the rise had been in the price of rice or salt. The fact seems to confirm the statement that every third native of Bengal is a sufferer from malarious fever.

[illegible] has been authorized to advance to the officer commanding the station the sum of Rs. 400 on account of travelling expenses for Captain W. B. D. Fenton, Ordnance Department, who, it will be remembered, became insane while out hunting in Kashmir. The unfortunate officer is proceeding to the lunatic asylum, Colaba, *en route* home on one year's medical certificate.

Although the new Central Railway station at Frankfort is considered to be a very fine handsome building it can bear no comparison to the Victoria Terminus in Bombay, than which there is indeed no finer railway station in Europe. Few towns can boast of such a splendid opera house as Frankfort, and the Opera Company there is really very good. Many of the water-drinkers are in consequence induced to go to Homburg, and after dining in the Palm Gardens attend the Frankfort Opera. It is always a convenient arrangement abroad being able to get a good dinner at a very moderate cost close to the place of amusement to which one goes. If a really first-class restaurant were started with nice dressing-rooms on the premises near the Gaiety Theatre in Bombay it would be a great convenience to the public, and perhaps also the means of attracting better audiences to the theatre where good companies now so frequently play to "beggarly rows of empty benches." Last week we had a performance of Balf's "Bohemian Girl" by the Royal Court Operatic Company from Darmstadt at the Homburg Theatre. Although the singing was fairly good, such beautiful melodies as "I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls" and "When other lips and other hearts their tales of love unfold" lost much of their pathos and fell very flat when rendered in the guttural German tongue.

THE SUNDERBUNDS.

In the new number of the *Calcutta Review* there is an account by Mr. F. E. Pargiter of one of the most characteristic of all the Lower Bengal districts. Its general features he thus describes :—

The scenery in the Sunderbunds possesses no beauty. The view even from a short distance is a wide stretch of low forest, with an outline almost even, and rarely broken by a tree rising above the dull expanse. In the forests, so far as I have seen them, there are few trees above thirty or thirty-five feet high, and few attain any considerable girth. This seems to be the result of the closeness with which they grow, and the poverty of the soil which is impregnated with salt. But when a tree can get room enough to grow freely, it will attain a much greater size. I have not been much into the reserved portion of the forest, and I believe the trees there are larger than in the open portion. The finest and largest trees I have seen have been almost invariably in places where the land had once been cleared ; so that they had a good start before the jungle sprang up around them. There is little undergrowth in the forests, though here and there one may find cane-breaks and thickets of prickly scrub ; and there is more of matted undergrowth and tropical luxuriance to be found in Saugor Island than elsewhere. Few of the forest trees display a handsome bloom, as far as I have noticed at all times of the year except during the rains ; the prettiest is a species of *Hibiscus* which grows freely along the banks of the streams, and bears large yellow flowers which turn to crimson as they droop. The only views that have some charm are to be found when drifting silently along with the tide on a bright day in February and March in the smaller streams in the Bakerganj forest. The low golpata palm with its immense leaves, the thickets of the *Hibiscus* with its yellow and crimson blossoms, and clumps of the dark-green prickly kewa grow along the banks and overhang the stream, while above them the forest closes in with breaks of sunshine streaming through the foliage. A brilliant king-fisher may be met perched on a bough over the water ; deer and wild pig may be seen quietly enjoying themselves in the jungle ; and, to add a spice of danger to the peaceful scene, one may come across a tiger at any moment.

The Sunderbunds is not a salubrious district. The article on this point says :—

The water throughout the Sunderbunds is necessarily very dirty, being full of the mud and impurities brought down from up-country. In the middle and eastern portions, where the rivers ensure a constant out-flow to the sea, the waters are comparatively wholesome ; but in the west, where there is no strong current and the tide alone flows in and out, objectionable matter is washed up and down for some time before it finds its way into the sea.

Amid such unfavourable conditions the climate is, of course, very unhealthy. The ground is never dry except for the two or three months of the hot season, and malaria is always rife. On the large rivers and on their high banks where the air can circulate freely, there is comparative immunity ; but the bulk of the people have their houses near the banks of the khals that penetrate everywhere into the land. There is generally a belt of jungle along the banks of such khals, for no cultivation can be attempted outside the enbankments where the salt water can reach. These khals, therefore, are closely shut in by jungle, and the condition of the water in them increases the insalubrity. If the khal is open, the tide flows in and out, and leaves, except at high tide a bank of mud, which is as much as ten or twelve feet high in places near the sea. If the mouth of the khal has been dammed, the water is necessarily stagnant and unwholesome. The people cannot escape these unhealthy conditions, for roads are unknown in the Sunderbunds, and the waterways are the only means of communication with outside places ; while the embankments are the chief means of communication within the blocks of land. I suppose, however, the people have become inured to these conditions, for there is not, I believe, more sickness among them than in Central and Eastern Bengal. Wholesome freshwater can scarcely be had anywhere, and even when ordinary fresh-water is not obtainable, the people will use water that is slightly brackish without apparently any deleterious consequences. The wild animals must, of course, drink water more or less salt, for it is very seldom they can get access to a tank of fresh water.

Mr. Pargiter then opens up some interesting problems regarding the dark part of his district, which he believes has seen better days :—

Whether the Sunderbunds were formerly cultivated or not is a question sometimes asked, and difficult to answer. Large tanks, masonry buildings and structures, and high embankments are met with in various places throughout the Sunderbunds, but chiefly in the 24-Parganas and Khulna portions, and are cited as indications of a former prosperity. I do not, however, think there was ever any extensive cultivation in the heart of the Sunderbunds, though no doubt cultivation once extended throughout the northern portion of the Sunderbunds, and considerably further south than when we acquired the country. For the present sub-divisional town of Bagherhat is not mentioned in Major Rennell's atlas of 1779 ; and a few miles to the south is an old mosque sacred to a Mahomedan saint, with large tanks near. The roof of the mosque consists of about sixty small domes, supported by slender stone pillars. No stone is procurable anywhere in the neighbourhood, and the stone is said (with every probability of truth) to have been brought all the way from Chittagong. This subject was discussed some years ago by Mr. H. Blochmann, the well-known authority in archæological matters, and he came to the conclusion that there had been no marked change since the fifteenth century, but it seems probable that constant fluctuation occurred during those lawless times. It is well-known, too, that even during the present century considerable tracts have fallen back into jungle. During the last century the Sunderbunds were infested with dacoits and pirates who had their retreats in the forest and sallied out to prey on the country and waters around. During the first half of this century, the Government had its salt manufacture established in various places in the Sunderbunds. These two facts go some way to explain the existence of many masonry remains without resorting to the theory of a former widespread civilisation. Still it is a common popular belief, that the Sunderbunds were once extensively cultivated, and I have found its former prosperity during the Mughal Empire referred to as an undoubted fact in a letter written in 1783. If this be true, it can be explained in only one way, that the country must have been considerably higher than it is now, about as high as the land at the extreme east near the Meghna and that the Ganges sent more fresh water through Central Bengal than it does now, for it is scarcely probable that with the present level and present insalubrious conditions, former inhabitants could have succeeded where all modern efforts have obtained but a partial success.

There are reasons for believing that there has been some subsidence of the country in comparatively recent times, for in excavations near Khulna the remains of an old forest of sundri trees were found eighteen feet below the present surface of the ground. The lower portions of their trunks and their roots were in their natural position, and alongside them lay the upper portions of their trunks broken off. Many of the trees were quite decomposed, but in others the woody fibre was nearly perfect. Again, near Sealdah, sundri tree stumps were found similarly embedded thirty feet below the present surface. Sundri trees do not grow, it is said, except between high-water and low-water [illegible] the trees could not have grown naturally as they were found. This subject was discussed by the Revenue Survey officers and by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government, and the conclusion arrived at was that, while partial depressions may have occurred through the weight of the earth and forest, yet the main depressions were caused more or less suddenly during some great earthquakes. Accepting this explanation, it seems very probable that the lands throughout the Sunderbunds were once as high as those to the east ; higher than that it is scarcely possible for them to have been, considering that they are entirely alluvial.

Mr. Veares, station-master at Byculla, is to be removed to Kallian, his place here being taken by the present station-master of Poona. His many friends, however, are petitioning Mr. Conder, the General Traffic manager, to cancel Mr. Veares' transfer, and a memorial to the effect, signed by two hundred, has been sent in.

The number of deaths registered in Bombay during the past week was 476 equal to a death-rate of 25·56 per thousand per annum as against 26·41 the previous year, and 27·77 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 126 died from fevers ; 1, leprosy ; 5, dropsy ; 74, phthisis ; 47, diseases of the nervous system ; 23, diarrhœa ; 18, dysentery ; 29, still-born ; 43, old age and debility ; 68 affections of the respiratory organs ; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 21 ; Brahmin, 16 ; Bhatia, 6 ; Hindu of other castes, 242 ; Hindu outcaste, 38 ; Musalman, 114 ; Parsi, 14 ; Jew, 1 ; Native Christian, 16 ; European, 3 ; Eurasian, 3 ; other and unknown races, 2. The number of births registered was 321 as against 317, the corresponding period of last year, and 307 the average over the past five years.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF THE CRAWFORD CASE.

A barrister contributes to the October number of the *Calcutta Review* an interesting paper dealing with some of the legal and constitutional aspects of the Crawford Case. We extract the more salient passages which show how certain difficulties arose, and indicates the points of view from which the jurist must approach them.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT WAS SET IN MOTION.

Some time in the hot season of 1888, a native official of some standing—Assistant to the Director of Agriculture—addressed the Bombay Government, calling attention to the fact that Mr. Crawford was largely indebted to natives within the limits of his division, and also that it was notorious that money was paid in connection with the various appointments in the gift of the Commissioner. This was not an anonymous communication, on which Government might or might not take action. It was a deliberately expressed accusation by a public officer, and by its very nature demanded further enquiry. This apparently was done by seeking information from a Mr. Pendse, who was the head of the English office under the Commissioner, and who would thus necessarily be acquainted with much that was said to have gone on in that office. That information seems to have led Government to take the next step of calling in the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Ommanney, who was at once directly empowered on the part of Government to give a guarantee to all witnesses in the following terms :—

(*a*) "Immunity from prosecution to any person giving evidence."

(*b*) "In cases of payments for promotion, or to obtain or avoid transfers, immunity from official or departmental punishment or loss, subject to the stipulation that the evidence given is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

The stipulation naturally belongs to both branches of the guarantee. Taking that for granted, it is to be noticed that the immunity from official or departmental punishment or loss was promised to those only who confessed to payment made for promotion or to obtain or avoid transfers.

The Inspector-General of Police (Mr. Ommanney) has recorded his opinion, giving his reasons at full length that "it is absolutely certain, that without the guarantee, no word of direct evidence would have been elicited." This, indeed, is self-evident. According to the Indian Penal Code, the giver of a bribe is equally guilty with the taker. But in addition to the penalties imposed by the law, every official must have seen that, to come forward and admit that he had paid money to obtain the promotion to which perhaps he considered he was fairly entitled, or to obtain a transfer to a more healthy climate, or to avoid a transfer to a less healthy one, was to court degradation from the promotion or location which he had obtained at a considerable expense.

As to the immunity from criminal prosecution it is unnecessary to say much. One of the judges of the Bombay High Court, in a published minute, has shown that in England the King's

and that is, that with our Penal Code there is not the slightest necessity for any one of these Acts, certainly as regards the subordinate officials in this country. If an Indemnity Act is to be passed upholding the guarantee, the opportunity can be taken of removing all doubts, and making it clear for the future that the Act of 49 Geo. III. is not in force in India. If it be necessary to wait till the next Session of the British Parliament for this to be done, there need be no anxiety about the delay. The 5 and 6 Edward VI., c. 16, which is made part of the 49 Geo. III., c. 126, provides that all acts done by any person, by authority of the office which ought to be forfeited, before such person be removed from the office, shall remain good and sufficient in law in such like manner as if the Act had never been passed. No difficulty, therefore, will be felt even though we may have to wait till next year for the whole matter to be cleared up.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

To return to the narrative of events: Mr. Ommanney, being instructed to give the guarantee above described, apparently had no difficulty in procuring evidence in abundance, which resulted in a criminal complaint being laid against Hanmantrao in the Magistrate's Court, and the suspension of Mr. Crawford. Hanmantrao, according to his own showing, was to Mr. Crawford what Cottingham had been to the Earl of Macclesfield. The result of his arrest may be told in a few words: He was tried by the District Magistrate of Poona, the principal witnesses against him being certain "guaranteed" officials, and he was convicted of an offence under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. He appealed to the Sessions Judge of Poona, but the conviction and sentences were affirmed. He made no further attempt to contest the justice of his conviction; and subsequently, while in jail, he made a detailed statement giving a history of his career.

The result of Mr. Crawford's suspension was his attempted flight. In order to prevent his escape from Bombay harbour, a complaint was laid against him in the Poona Magistrate's Court, and he was brought back to Poona, and at once set at liberty on substantial bail being given. After some delay the sanction to his criminal prosecution was withdrawn by Government, and it was determined to proceed against him under Act XXXVII. of 1850. (For regulating inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants.) This action, taken by Government, suggests some interesting legal points. In the first place it was contended that Government, having instituted the criminal prosecution for alleged offences under the Indian Penal Code, had no power to put an end to that prosecution, and accordingly Mr. Crawford's advisers made an application to the Sessions Judge of Poona, to call for the Magistrate's proceedings, and to report them to the High Court with a view to the Magistrate's order being set aside, so that enquiry on the criminal complaint might proceed in the ordinary way. The Sessions Judge rejected this application, holding that, as according to the Criminal Procedure Code, no prosecution of Mr. Crawford in the Magistrate's Court could proceed without the sanction of Government, and as Government had withdrawn that sanction, it followed that the Magisterial proceedings came to an end, and no power except that of Government could resuscitate them. This view is apparently correct: it was not further contested by Mr. Crawford's advisers.

A more interesting question arises as to the reason which led Mr. Crawford's advisers to insist on the prosecution before the Magistrate being proceeded with, and led Government to withdraw the sanction to that prosecution, so that the enquiry might not be made in the ordinary Criminal Courts. The papers which have now been made public show, that the reason was the same, *i. e.*, the supposition that if the complaint in the Magistrate's Court had been proceeded with, Mr. Crawford must eventually have been tried in the Bombay High Court before a jury of his own country-men of the Presidency town. On both sides it seems to have been admitted that, under such circumstances, Mr. Crawford stood a very good chance of being acquitted. The exact reason for this idea is not very apparent. Possibly it was due to the supposition that, in the presidency towns the anti-official feeling is stronger than in the mofussil, and that this being a Government prosecution, the sympathy of the jury would naturally be on the side of the accused. There are rumours also as to the idiosyncrasies of Bombay jurors in favour of acquittals: indeed, we have heard it said, that if A commits murder in broad day light on the Esplanade, Mr. Justice—— and a Bombay jury will acquit him. This, of course, may be an exaggerated way of describing the large percentage of acquittals in the Criminal Sessions in the Bombay High Court. But the point to be noticed is that, if the complaint against Mr. Crawford had proceeded in the Poona Magistrate's Court it is most improbable that he would eventually have been tried in the Bombay High Court. The provisions of the "Ilbert Bill" (Act III. of 1884) seem to have been totally ignored. No doubt the accused could have claimed to be tried by a jury, of which not less than half the number should be Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans; and, if in the opinion of the District Magistrate the offence could not have been adequately punished by him (the limit of his powers in such cases being six months' imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine) he would have commit ted the accused to the Poona Court of Sessions; and the only way in which the case would have been moved from that Court to the High Court, would have been by an application under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in which case it would have been necessary to show—

(*a*) That a fair and impartial enquiry or trial could not be had in the Poona Sessions Court; or

(*b*) that some question of law of unusual difficulty was likely to arise; or

(*c*) that a view of the place, in or near which the offences had been committed, would be required for the satisfactory inquiry into or trial of the same; or

(*d*) that an order under this section would tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses; or

(*e*) that such an order was expedient for the ends of justice.

Most of these clauses have manifestly no application. There was no question of law even of ordinary difficulty. As the report of the Special Commissioners show, the question was simply as to the appreciation of evidence. No view of the place was necessary.

The removal of the case to Bombay would not have tended to the convenience of the witnesses, who nearly all belonged to the Deccan. Poona is a large place, and it is difficult to suppose that there are not numerous non-officials in the list of jurors. Indeed, the only reason that can be imagined, on which an order of removal might have been deemed expedient for the ends of justice was the high position of the accused person, and the supposed necessity for his being tried in a Court presided over by a Sessions Judge who had not been his junior in the service. It is questionable whether this would have been considered a valid reason by the Bombay High Court.

The reviewer holds that the proper course would have been to proceed in the ordinary way before the Courts having jurisdiction, and considers the resort to a commission an error which is not likely to be repeated. He then deals with the extraordinary efforts made in several quarters to intimidate the witnesses by brandishing over their heads the terrors of the provision which rendered ineligible for offices purchased by officials those who paid money to obtain them.

AN APOSTOLIC DELEGATE AT PANGIM.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Pangim says:—You have no idea how much our ecclesiastical authorities were exercised in devising means to counteract the proposed demonstration that was to be given to the Rev. Avelino da Cunha, the Apostolic Delegate of the Syrian rite, and the first emissary of the notorious Mar Julius of Ceylon, on his arraival in Pangim. The Rev. da Cunha arrived at Margaum, and after a stay of a day or two started for Pangim, expecting the demonstration, but he was disappointed by finding police sepoys watching his movements. The rev. gentleman took his departure for Verem in a steam-launch, but the police were at his heels, and when he landed on the other side, the demonstration had to be given up. The local authorities have been instructed to suppress every movement that savours of a public welcome, and a police guard has been placed round the house of the Syrean Delegate to drive away people who may approach him with the object of public manifestations.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 3.—Pressure has generally decreased, but the changes are small, except in Lower Burma and South Madras, where the barometer has fallen briskly. Pressure is very uniform over the whole of India. North-West winds are extending in Upper India and prevail to-day as far east as Allahabad. Easterly winds obtain at the head of the Bay and in Bengal and calms at the majority of the stations in the peninsula. Local showers have fallen at several stations, chiefly in Burma, South Madras, and the Central Provinces, but the amounts are generally small. Madura, Ajmere, and Sholapur report one inch each. Temperature is falling in Upper India.

FRUIT COUGH LINCTUS, an agreeable and valuable preparation for children and adults. Annas 8 and 14. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

BARODA MEETING.

ON the requisition of two well-known pleaders of the Baroda Bar a crowded and influential meeting was held on the evening of Sunday, the 29th September 1889, in the Library Hall, Kothi, to consider the question of the indemnity granted by the Bombay Government to mamlatdars in the Crawford case. The meeting was attended by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai, Rao Bahadur J. S. Gadgil, B.A., LL.B., Khan Bahadur Dinshaw Ardeser, Rao Bahadur K. V. Sharangpani, B.A, LL.B., Rao Saheb V. M. Samarth, B. A., Messrs. Seturao Peshwai, K.M. Joglekur, M.A., Vithul Luximan Kawathekur, B.A., and other officers of the State. Rao Bahadur Anandrao Sukharam Barve who was prevented by illness from attending the meeting, wrote a letter to the chairman, sympathising with the object of the meeting and expressing his opinion that in the interest of the rulers and the ruled it was necessary that Government should keep its word and that therefore it was the duty of every right-thinking inhabitant of India to pray to the Supreme Government to fulfil the pledge which the Bombay Government gave to the witnesses in the Crawford case. The Educational Department was also well represented. From amongst the Darakdars were to be seen the Fudnis, the Muzumdar, Roday, Munshi, and others. A great landholder, viz., the Desai of Gamdevi, was also present.

Mr. Bulwant Rao Deo, a retired Gaikwadi officer, who occupied the chair, explained the object for which the meeting was called and pointed out that the event being the first of its kind in Baroda, indicated a new era in its history a result solely attributable to the high and liberal principles on which His Highness's administration was conducted. Regarding the question of indemnity granted by the Bombay Government to the mamlatdars in the Crawford case, pledges, he said, were sacred things and could not be broken by Government without detriment to the rulers and the ruled. Mr. Vishwant Narayen Sahastrabudhe, a member of the Baroda bar, was then asked to read the first resolution.

The reading was, however, interrupted by Mr. Dinshaw Ardesir commencing to address the audience. The speaker was out of place, and when the curiosity of the audience was too far tried, a suggestion was made that the speaker should be allowed to continue, provided the chairman permitted him to do so.

The President thereupon asked Mr. Dinshaw to stop until the resolution had been read and the mover had said his say about it. It was with some difficulty that Mr. Dinshaw could be made to resume his seat.

The proceedings of the meeting were then resumed. The first resolution, which expressed sympathy with the action of the Bombay Government in the Crawford case, was read, put to vote, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Govindrao Deo of the Baroda bar, next addressed the meeting. He said the object for which the meeting was called was not to defend the mamlatdars for their corrupt acts, but to request Government to consider its pledge as sacred and desist from breaking it, as that would only create distrust in the minds of the people.

The second resolution was proposed by Mr. Nanabhai Harischandra Hate, a pleader of the Baroda bar. This was to pray the India Government to legalise the pledge given by the Bombay Government in its entirety.

Speeches were then delivered by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai and Rao Bahadur J. S. Gadgil in support of both the resolutions. The second resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously. The third resolution, viz., to authorize the chairman to telegraph to the Indian and Bombay Governments, with the foregoing resolutions, was then moved and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then proposed to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

Since writing the above I have observed in the *Bombay Gazette* a telegram from a correspondent which entirely misrepresents the aim and object with which the meeting was held. It was distinctly pointed out by one of the speakers at the meeting that the object of the meeting was not, to use the expression of your correspondent, "to bolster up the venality of native officials," but to uphold the pledge of the Bombay Government offered to the witnesses who boldly stood out amidst difficulties to give evidence against their superior. Moreover, the meeting was not, as the correspondent observes, noisy, but was orderly, and if any disturbance was caused, it was caused by Mr. Dinshaw, who, notwithstanding his professed acquaintance with the rules of meetings, rose to speak against the resolutions before any were formally put forward. The correspondent has, moreover, suppressed some important details connected with the meeting, inasmuch as Mr. Fadnis had not simply asked for the postponement of the meeting, but proposed to proceed with the business and to hold another meeting to discuss his views if they wished.

THE SURAT PROTEST.

The memorial sent to the Supreme Council by the inhabitants of Surat, after reviewing H. E. the Viceroy's recent observations, proceeds:—

"After the clear admissions made as above in the statement of your Excellency, your Excellency proceeds to state that the Secretary of State considers that the Government of India cannot legislate for the purpose of retaining in office persons 'who had not only become legally incapable of serving the State, but who, by their own admission, had shown themselves guilty of deliberate and voluntary corruption, and consequently wanting in the qualities most essential to secure for them the confidence of the public.' The supposition here that the men had become legally incapable of serving the State, took possession of the mind of the Secretary of State at too late a period, though long before their evidence was tendered it was known to the Secretary of State as well as to the Bombay Government that they had paid money. Your memorialists humbly submit that it was clearly the duty of the Secretary of State, as soon as he knew that the men had paid bribes, to have cancelled their guarantee before their evidence was tendered; in which case they would have known what they had to expect, or how they should act. But the engagement had been entered into with them, the Government of Bombay was committed to it, and it was not until after a twelvemonth, and long after those persons had tendered their evidence, and long after their evidence had been used, that the legality of this comprehensive guarantee came to be called in question. And here your memorialists beg leave to state that whether this guarantee was given by Mr. Ommanney on behalf of the Bombay Government, or by the Bombay Government, or ratified by the Secretary of State or by the Government of India, to people in India, it is all the same. It is a guarantee given by, and in the name of, the British Sirkar, whoever the representative of that Sirkar for the time being may be. The people make no distinction between a high officer of a presidential Government and the presidential Government, or between that presidential Government and the Government of India or the Secretary of State. The word of a collector, a commissioner or of a presidential Government is to them the solemn word of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and one which, under any circumstances, no matter what it is, the Sirkar is scrupulously and in all honesty bound to keep faith with.

And it is further to be remarked that while these men who helped Government by their evidence, have been dismissed the service, their colleagues in a similar position, who had equally paid bribes, have been allowed to remain in the service of Government because they had the prudence and boldness to flatly decline to come forward and help Government.

And your Excellency's memorialists cannot help venturing to remark here humbly and respectfully, but firmly, that it is a far greater evil that the Government should not observe its pledge with these men, though it was known to Government that they had paid money, who, it must be noted, had not forfeited their indemnity by wilful falsehood or concealment, nor have they shown themselves peculiarly depraved or unconscientious. Your memorialists are not prepared to admit that their payments were entirely voluntary or that they were quite free agents in making such payments. The difference between those who consented to pay and who offered to pay, is a difference in degree, and not in kind. The fear that they have become marked men will invariably act hereafter upon them as a deterrent from a wrong course. Your memorialists believe that the public welfare will in no waybe endangered by the retention of these men in office. On the other hand your memorialists think that their dismissal will result in an infinite danger to the permanent interest of British Government. No native of India will, in the opinion of your memorialists, venture to help Government with his evidence, safeguarded, though he may be with the guarantees of the presidential Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The general result of the guarantee in the case of these men will be, in the opinion of your memorialists, to create an impression in the minds of the vast mass of the population of this country, that no native of India, however safeguarded he may be by guarantees, will be safe when he is called upon to tender his evidence against a highly placed European official. The spectacle of the Government of India agreeing to dismiss few weak persons cannot, your memorialists submit, fail to have a demoralizing effect. They believe that in the interests of public welfare and morality, and for the maintenance of public faith, it is an infinitely greater evil that Government should not observe its pledge than that a few weak-minded persons should remain in its service. They sincerely believe that "English valour and English intelligence have done less to extend and to preserve our oriental Empire than English veracity."

In conclusion, your memorialists may be permitted to suggest that the best and the most satisfactory solution of the question now before Government, will be found in the retention of all witnesses indiscriminately in office, and maintaining thereby the inviolability of the word of the Sirkar, as was done in the case of the Masters in Chancery who had paid money to Lord Macclesfield—monies which were not their own, but belonged to Church funds,—and to submit that a telegram was received from Balsar, a town in the Surat district, expressive of sympathy with the objects of this meeting.

A PLEA FOR BURIAL IN CATHEDRALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not "Catholicus," nor had I any knowledge whatever of his letter till I saw it in the newspaper, but I think I can truly say I am as fully in touch with my co-religionists as any other Catholic layman in the island. Suffer me, then, to inform you with all deference that your editorial comments in to-day's issue are, may I say, inconsiderate, and in absolute conflict with the circumstances. Whether the Roman Catholic body is reasonably exercised or otherwise at the refusal of Government to allow their Archbishop to be interred in his own Cathedral will, I think, appear from the following facts, which are worth columns of indignant writing. Here they are. As the report of Dr. Porter's death spread, Catholics from all quarters flocked to the Fort Chapel, and were brought into immediate communication with the Vicar-General of the diocese. Surely, if any one was capable of fathoming and representing Roman Catholic feeling, it was he. When, therefore, after the first refusal of Government he wired back to report the consternation which such announcement aroused amongst the people, may I ask whether you consider that he was deliberately throwing dust in the eyes of the authorities to mislead them? On the one hand, then, we have the *interim* head of our community proclaiming to Government in an official telegram that our feelings are deeply stirred, and on the other a gentleman telling us that we neither know our own feelings nor probably our own minds. This sort of thing, I confess, rather baffles me. Moreover, I have before me a resolution wherein Government in compact with the Catholic authorities permitted three interments a year under certain sanitary safeguards laid down by the Health Officer, Dr. Hewlett, and six interments of lay persons have taken place there since 1882, that is, I believe, after Lady Fergusson's death. Is it any wonder, therefore, that we, Catholics, should feel profoundly hurt when we see simple Portuguese ladies buried in our Cathedral without hindrance from the authorities, who straightway assume stern sanitary airs the moment we ask for a similar grace for an Englishman and an Archbishop, the venerated head of our Church? What is the reason of this *volte-face?* By all means stop promiscuous intramural burial, but exercise at least the little latitude that allows the remains of an Archbishop to be buried in the Cathedral of his own See, under the sanitary safeguards already laid down and pronounced by Government to be sufficient. Such a rare event can do no possible harm to anybody, while it gratifies a profound feeling in the religious mind. It behoves the dignity of Government not to expose itself wantonly to the reproach of religious bigotry against any section of its subjects, and above all things not to insult their understandings by pleading the shallow artifice of inexorable sanitary laws. I trust my fellow-Catholics will consider with me that the blunder was due to no unworthy motive, but simply to a lamentable lack of that quality which in a Government is worth more than ability, and people call it

Oct. 2. SAVOIR-FAIRE.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will confer a great boon on candidates for the ensuing Previous Examination of our University if you will kindly find space for the following few lines in your influential journal. Looking up the calendar for the current year, I find that there are no fewer than eighteen questions in the Euclid paper set to the Previous Examination men last year. Of these eight are propositions—most of them very long ones—from the prescribed books, and ten are difficult deductions. The time allowed for the paper is only three hours. Even if each proposition could be written in a quarter of an hour, two hours would be taken up by them alone, and there would be only one hour left for the ten deductions. Is it possible for any candidate, however well up he may be in mathematics, to solve ten deductions in sixty minutes, that is, giving only six minutes to each? Or are the deductions given merely for show? Until three years ago the Euclid paper was one of two hours only, but in those days it contained only about a dozen questions, yet complaints were rife that the time allowed was quite insufficient to do justice to them all, and so the Syndicate very considerately increased the time to three hours without intending that there should be any addition to the number of questions. But the examiners appointed by the Syndicate seem to lose sight of the fact, and they now put five or six additional questions in the Euclid paper, so that the increase of time allowed by the Syndicate has, instead of proving a blessing, proved a curse. It is therefore to be hoped that in future the Syndicate will see that the size of the paper is in proportion to the time allowed.

Another point to which I should like to draw attention is the inadvisability of setting two papers,—one of three hours and one of two hours—on one and the same day. This is generally done on the first day, when candidates are examined in English and history. As the examination is held in the beginning of November, candidates find it very tiresome to write for so many hours in such hot weather, and they will be very glad if no other paper is set on the day of the examination in English.

3rd Oct. A P. E. CANDIDATE.

A MATTER OF VITAL INTEREST.

From the London *Sunday Times.*

A FEW weeks ago we published an article giving some wonderful and astonishing experience of numerous persons. In the article referred to, such wonderful cases were mentioned and verified by a gentleman connected with this paper on his own experience and that of other well-known persons—that it would seem impossible for anything more remarkable to be brought forward, but the evidence continues to accumulate.

The following is perhaps the most remarkable proof of the wonderful powers of this astonishing remedy:—"Henry Coates, of 11, Cheatham-place, Adelaide-street, Hull, railway employe, who had been a terrible sufferer for many years from rheumatism in its worst forms, having had the before-mentioned article read to him, determined upon a trial, which has been attended with the most extraordinary results. On July 17th he appeared before Mr. E. Singleton, a Commissioner to Administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, and made oath as follows:—He affirmed that he had been totally unable to work for a long time, and had been confined to his bed for a considerable period; that he had tried various doctors and many remedies, but that he grew worse instead of better; that at that time his joints were so swollen that he could not were boots, and two crutches were hardly sufficient to support him. After having heard of St. Jacobs Oil, in the mannnr before stated, he purchased a bottle. use, he is now cured of his rheumatism, works daily, and can not only walk with ease without a stick, but can run; he enthusiastically recommends this great remedy to those suffering from any form of rheumatism as it has not only done wonders for him but many of his friends. One of the oldest chemists of Hull, Mr T. W. Robinson, in commenting upon this marvellous cure, writes that this is only one of many similar cases that have come to his notice. A. E. Painter, the famous jumper of the London Athletic Club, writes that he strained and bruised his ankle in jumping hurdles, so as to disable himself. He used St. Jacobs Oil with the most marvellous results. E. J. Wade, of the same club and Ranelagh Harriers, sprained his leg and cured it in a similar way. He says that athletes should never be without a bottle. Mr. H. J. Masters, a leading chemist, of 12, Argyle-street, Bath, writes that it is particularly adapted for the cure of muscular rheumatism and sprains of long standing, and that one of the leading physicians of Bath highly recommends it to his patients. We find also that a number of infirmaries, homes, and hospital are already familiar with its merits, and are using it with great success. Henry and Ann Bright, hon. superintendents of the North London Home for Aged Christian Blind Women, say that it has proved itself unfailing in its results, that attacks of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains and aches have in every case been removed, and that many old ladies, some ninety years of age, instead of tossing about in agony, have been relieved, and had many good nights' rest through its wonderful influence. Mrs. Bright says that she can scarcely say enough in its favour.

We have given the details as above, as we think it well that full publicity should be extended to a matter of such particular interest to all. On calling upon the proprietors The Charles A. Vogeler Company, 45, Farringdon Road, London, our representative was shown a mass of testimonials of the same nature as above from all parts of the United Kingdom, and from France, Germany, and other countries.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DADA BIN BABAJEE AND FOUR OTHERS.

THIS was a reference by the Sessions Judge of Poona, forwarding for orders the proceedings of Mr. Cappel, first class Magistrate, who, on the 6th June last, ordered each of the applicants to enter into a bond of Rs. 50 and to give one surety in a like amount to keep the peace for six months. One of the opponents prayed the second class Magistrate that the applicants might be ordered not to obstruct their enjoyment of certain temple perquisites. The chief constable reported that the opponents had no right to the income, and that there was every reason to apprehend that they would commit a breach of the peace, and suggested certain action being taken under chapter 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Notices, under chapter 12, section 145, were issued by Mr. Gibb, first class Magistrate. On the parties appearing before Mr. Cappel, first class Magistrate, that officer remarked that the summonses were apparently issued in error under chapter 12, and proceeded to call upon all of the parties, except Nana, who was not present, to furnish security for keeping the peace. Mr. Crowe remarked that the Magistrate should apparently have proceeded under section 145, and settled the question of actual possession. This had not been done. There appeared to be no information before the Magistrate that the applicants were likely to commit a breach of the peace. The information of the chief constable pointed the other way. The order of the first class Magistrate, Mr. Crowe thought, should be reversed, on the grounds that no credible information was before the Magistrate, and that the applicants had no opportunity of showing cause, under section 107, why they should not be ordered to furnish security.

For the reasons given by the Sessions Judge, their lordships set aside the Magistrate's order, and pointed out to the Magistrate that the information, under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, must show that some person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or do a wrongful act that might occasion a breach of the peace, and that the mere existence of a dispute was not a reason for proceeding against the parties.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCES.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BASLINGAPA BIN SATYAPA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a report by Mr. Fairlie Muir, District Magistrate, Belgaum District, on the proceedings of Mr. Shamrao Vithal, second class Magistrate, Sampgaon, who in July last convicted the two accused of assisting in the disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen, and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Muir remarked that the property in question consisted of gold ornaments of the value of about Rs. 700, and the sentences appeared to be altogether inadequate. The offence was deliberately planned and committed, and Mr. Muir suggested that, in addition to the punishment awarded, each accused should be sentenced to a substantive term of imprisonment. The Magistrate did not explain why he passed such lenient and obviously inadequate sentences. He noted, however, that the first accused was "an old man and very weak."

Their lordships added four months' simple imprisonment to the sentence passed upon the first prisoner and four months' rigorous imprisonment to that passed on the second.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JAIRAM MULHARI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who in August last convicted the accused of an attempt to murder and sentenced him to transportation for seven years. The accused was charged with wounding his wife, Kamina, with a razor with intent to murder her. The parties were beggars by profession, and it was sought to be proved on the part of the prosecution that the accused and his wife having quarrelled, because she had not begged enough bread to satisfy him. He first beat her with a piece of split bamboo, and afterwards inflicted on her person twenty wounds with a razor. One of the wounds opened the abdominal cavity and was a dangerous one. The other wounds were slight, and must have been inflicted in a violent struggle, the object of which was to disfigure the woman's face by cutting off her nose, and partly to cause death by ripping open her abdomen. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as stated above.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction or sentence and rejected the appeal.

KILLED WITH ARROWS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ANDA NAHNA.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who in August last convicted him of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The charge against the accused was that in January 1879 he joined in causing the death of one Valjee Lehra. The case for the prosecution was that Valjee was returning homewards with his cart and bullocks at daytime, when the accused and a companion named Rupa attacked him and unyoked his bullocks with a view of robbing one of them. Valjee knocked one of the robbers off his cart, and then pursued the one who had taken away one of the bullocks, threw a stone at him, and the bullock came back of itself. But on Valjee returning to the cart, the other robber fired two arrows at him at closed quaters, one of which hit him in the stomach and the other in the corner of one eye, penetrating the brain. Valjee died of the injuries. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships upheld the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

DACOITY.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHARIA VIRJEE.

THE prisoner in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who in June last convicted him of dacoity and using a deadly weapon at the time of committing it, and sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The offence was committed eighteen years ago, and it was not surprising, said the Sessions Judge, that only one eye-witness was produced by the prosecution, but there was no reason for doubting the truth of the account he had given, and the absconding of the accused afforded strong corroboration to his testimony. One morning during the mowra season, Jhalla Jujar had accompanied his late father and others to the mowra forest, and was gathering mowra flowers, when the accused and seven others came and attacked them and robbed some of their clothes. During the commission of the robbery, and evidently with a view to facilitate it and overcome opposition, the accused fired an arrow at Kalia Kala, hitting him in the arm. Four of the robbers were subsequently arrested, but the accused absconded. In his house two of the clothes stolen by the gang were discovered. Accused was arrested after search had been made for him in 1882, but he escaped from police custody, and was not arrested again till 1886. Having since then been tried and sentenced for another offence, he had at length been indicted on the present, when convicted him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that he had not commuted the sentence to transportation, because of the age of the accused.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction and sentence and confirmed them.

REFERRING to the Macpherson Fund, the *Madras Mail* writes:—Once again have we, at the request of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, published a list of subscriptions to the Macpherson Memorial Fund. We hope that this may be the "last time of asking." The memory of the lamented General Sir Herbert Macpherson, Commander-in-Chief of Madras, suffers rather than gains by the unusually protracted efforts to increase the Fund. Nearly three years have passed since the General's decease, and such of his friends as felt that it was obligatory on them to contribute to the fund, must have done so long ago. Rs. 4,971 have been received so far, and though this may not, perhaps, be quite as large a sum as was sanguinely expected when his loss evoked a genuine expression of regret on all sides, it is sufficient to mark the esteem in which he was held, and is adequate for the endowment of a scholarship, or the erection of a "storied urn or animated bust." Any friend of his will agree with us that it would have been repugnant to Sir Herbert Macpherson's feelings to have kept open for an unconscionable period a fund designed to perpetuate the memory of a gallant officer who had met the common lot of humanity, when full of years and crowned with honours. Lady Macpherson was long ago provided by her sympathetic Majesty with apartments in Hampton Court Palace; Captain Macpherson, A.D.C. to his father, long ago retired from the Army, and went ranching in Canada; and the General now belongs to the past. The Fund has achieved its purpose, and in justice to the deceased, it should now be closed."

THE JADOWJI RAGHOWJI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company held yesterday at the company's registered office, 41, Wandby Road, Mr. Liladhur Shamji chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors beg to lay before you their annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, for your adoption. You will have noticed from the two half-yearly audited balance-sheets and statements of profit and loss account already forwarded to you through the post that your company this year has sustained a loss of Rs. 11,017-7-4. The reason you will perceive from the accounts themselves. Besides, your directors are sorry to inform you that the low pressure cylinder of your mill engine broke on the 20th March 1889. The mill was wholly stopped from that day to the 10th April, and it worked again partially from the 11th April to 31st May. It had then to be stopped from 1st to 7th June, when the new cylinder was put up, and the whole mill resumed work on the 8th June 1889. In consequence of the above accident the production of yarn was greatly retarded and there was an increase of expenditure. Coupled with this the rates of coal and cotton ruled high and those of yarn declined. Moreover, as the mill property had neither been repaired, painted, nor white-washed for a long time, your directors thought it advisable to avail themselves of this stoppage and put the whole of the premises in proper order. This has cost about Rs. 6,100, which has been debited to the profit and loss account of the second half-year. As the mill engine had become very old and consequently unfit for working regularly and driving the present number of spindles, your directors thought it necessary to replace it, and, therefore, invited tenders from manufacturers. They have now purchased from Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, Limited, through their agents, Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co., Iron Founders here, a 1,200 horse-power engine, which they are to deliver F. O. B. a steam-ship at Liverpool. Your directors regret very much to state that the chairman of their board, Mr. Soonderdas Jadowjee, died on the 13th April 1889. Mr. Goculdas Madhowje has been appointed a director in his stead, which appointment you will confirm. The mill property has been insured to the extent of Rs. 7,50,000. As required by the 101st article of the articles of association of the company. Mr. Vussonji Nundji retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You will also have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

It was proposed by the chairman that the report be adopted.

Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjee proposed the following amendment:—That this meeting is of opinion that the state of the company's affairs as disclosed by the directors' report and statement of account is most unsatisfactory, and this meeting records its disapproval of the present management of the company by the managing agent for the time being, such management being most injurious to the interests of the company and the shareholders. Gentlemen, before I begin my remarks I trust you will allow me to point out that it behoves you all to carefully scrutinise the report and the account which you are asked to-day to adopt and to give your vote fairly and impartially. It is to be regretted that meetings of this kind are generally considered to be mere matter of form, when the proceedings are pre-arranged by those concerned, and the members present mostly give silent votes, content apparently with the declaration of a dividend with which their hearts are to-night to be gladdened and which practically buys off all opposition. Even this element of indifference is wanting in the present case, for, as you must have observed from the printed statement of accounts, so far from any dividend having been declared, you are asked to pass with what equanimity you can, a loss of upwards of Rs. 11,000. The statement of accounts for the half-year ending 31st December last is made to show a paltry profit of Rs. 833, which has not only all been absorbed by the working of the last half-year, but there has actually been a deficit of upwards of Rs. 11,000. I venture to say that no other mill in Bombay or up-country would be allowed to be managed as our mill has been managed. Allowances must, no doubt, be made for the operation of causes which have affected all other mills, such as the rise in the price of cotton and the decline in the sales; but after making all reasonable allowance for the working of these causes the fact remains that the loss of which I complain was due to mismanagement and not to unavoidable causes. It does seem strange that at a time when the mill is shown to be working at such a loss that it should have been thought right to make an outlay of such a large sum of money as Rs. 6,100 in painting the mill. If the mill could do without painting for such a length of time surely the painting just now could not have been so very emergent as not to have admitted of some delay. It may, perhaps, be said that this is a mere error of judgment—a circumstance on which there is room for honest difference of opinion,—but this is not all. As you will observe from the report just read to you (and, by the way, I can see no reason for departing, as has been done now, from the usual practice of printing and circulating the report among the shareholders in sufficient time before the day of the meeting, to enable them to examine and study it), the mill had to be closed for some days partially and for several days wholly in consequence of the break down of some machinery. I say that this breakdown was the result of sheer negligence and carelessness on the part of the managers, and I am not sure that they are not liable for all the resulting damage. Perhaps you are not aware, gentlemen, that Mr. Marshall, the old experienced engineer of the mills, whose work had given general satisfaction, was suddenly and formally dismissed from his post and a new foreman, entirely unacquainted with the working of the engine-room, was placed in his stead by one of the agent's mechanical engineers. The result of thus putting a round man in a square hole was that within a week of this change the machinery came to grief, and the company has been thus put to a considerable loss, and it will be for you further to consider and decide upon the action to be taken to compel the party in default to make good the loss occasioned by gross—almost culpable—carelessness. You will find from the statement of accounts that the company has accounts with two first-class banks, and yet, while comparatively a small amount is allowed to remain with the banks, such a large sum as Rs. 80,000 was allowed to remain without interest, without any security in the hands of the managing agent. I ask why this was done and how the money was employed? One can understand a small sum, sufficient for current requirements, being kept in hand, but there is absolutely no justification for keeping in hand such a large sum with accounts with two of the banks without interest, and with nothing to ensure against loss of the whole or any portion of the large amount. But I have to make a yet serious complaint. It would appear that the mill, besides doing its legitimate business, and judging from the results, such business would appear to be very much mismanaged, is made to do a money-lender's business. This may sound strange, but stranger things have happened in the case of this mill. It appears that the large sums of money balanced ostensibly for the purposes of the mill and the credit of the mill was actually lent, or are alleged to be lent, to outsiders, and that absolutely without any security and apparently without any justification. Why such upwards of a lakh of rupees are said to have been advanced without any security to Jadhowjee Raghowjee and Company. That firm, as we know, was dissolved so far back as 1887, and some of the members of the firm claim to be large creditors of the firm, and yet such a large firm is advanced to a firm which is no longer in existence and without any security.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Damodhar Sunderdas.

The amendment on being put to the meeting was lost, the original proposition being carried.

It was proposed and carried that the meeting regretted the loss by death of Mr. Soondardass Jadowjee, the chairman of the board of directors, and confirmed the appointment of Mr. Goculdass Madhowjee as a director in his stead.

Mr. Vussunji Nundji was re-elected a director of the company.

Messrs. Palunji Framji Mehta and Wittoba Ramchandra Parabh were appointed auditors for the current year, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150 each.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

THE cheapness of the telephone service in Switzerland has led to its general adoption, the annual cost being about £5 a year. Last year upwards of of sixty-five towns were provided with telephone service, bringing the total number of stations to 6,944. We might add that the Government has charge of the telephone service, which is under the control of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 1st October 1889 are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—No rain. Weather sultry. River Kotri on 30th 12 feet against 11½ feet on the same date last year. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Harvesting commenced in places in Ghorabari, Tatta, Mirpur Sakro and Jati. Ploughing for rabi in progress in all talukas. Except in Kotri, cattle are in fair condition. Locusts in 12 talukas, doing damage except in Sehwan and Jati.

Satara.—1 inch 95 cents, total 30 inches 27 cents; in talukas maximum Man 6 inches

PURE PERSONALITIES.

KING OSCAR of Sweden and Norway, the honorary President of the Oriental Congress, is no doubt the most learned monarch in Europe. Born on the 21st of January, 1829, he did not ascend the throne before 1872, when his brother Charles XV. died, and he has devoted much of his time, especially before, but even after, this event, to hard study, scientific research, and literary pursuits. More than forty years ago King Oscar made a somewhat extended journey to Egypt and other Eastern countries, and ever since that time he has been largely interested in the progress of Oriental science. The King is an admirable linguist, and speaks with perfect ease the modern European languages. He made an eloquent speech in English at a Freemasons' festival when he visited England last year. At the Oriental Congress he has quite charmed the learned men assembled there with his linguistic knowledge. His address in French at the opening of the Congress was admirable.

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Ellen Terry, Mary Anderson, and Mrs. Langtry are all three equally extravagant in the price they pay for their gowns. The material may cost one, five, or ten pounds a yard if it is prettier than any other. Mdme. Aguste made Mrs. Langtry the two principal dresses she is wearing as Esther Sandraz. The pompadour dress is of turquoise blue silk and satin trimmed, almost strewn over, with pale pink roses. The front of the low bodice is composed of graduated bows of pink ribbon, and there are old lace ruffles in the sleeves. The dress Mrs. Langtry wears as a shepherdess is of yellow brocade with an accordion kilted skirt of white crepe de Chine. The bodice and skirt are ornamented with trails of yellow roses, coloured lilac, and loops and buds of mauve ribbon. A large leghorn hat, trimmed with bunches of roses, lilac and mauve ribbon, is worn with this costume. The silver-mounted crook is decorated with flowers and ribbon to match the hat. Mrs. Langtry is said to have no taste for jewellery.

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Monaco is thrown into pseudo-mourning. Since the arid, rocky peninsula lying beyond the Bay of Hercules has blossomed forth into Monte Carlo—named, by-the-by, in honour of the Prince, whose name is Charles—he has never lived in the old Palace of Monaco. Another man might have braved the scandal, had house parties and joined in the fun. Prince Charles has hidden his diminished head, and the palace has become a show-place—a kind of miniature Versailles. Formerly one of the Emperor's boon companions, he never got over the destruction of the Empire. Known to be thoroughly French in sympathy, Monaco is looked on with distrust and suspicion by Italy. Although he so seldom shows, Prince Charles is very popular among the Monegasques, who have indeed cause to be grateful to him. An eccentric old Scotchman who had himself naturalized, with a good deal of trouble, Monegasque. As he shrewdly remarked, "I shall pay no taxes," and he kept on *nolens volens*, by the gambling-rooms." For the ruler of Monaco understands thoroughly his duty to his people, and no Monegasque is allowed to ruin himself at the expense of those who pay his taxes for him—*i. e.*, the administrators of the Casino. The new Prince is said to disapprove of Monte Carlo. He is a distinguished *savant*, given up to scientific pursuits and the care of his two young sons.

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Mr. John Leng, the new Gladstonian member for Dundee, is one of the most popular individuals in that thriving city of the north He is a brother of Sir William Leng, proprietor of the Sheffield Telegraph, who was knighted a few years ago for his journalistic services to Conservatism. Though short of stature, he possesses a long head, and will be a valuable accession to the ranks of practical Liberalism in the House. He has travelled widely, and has seen many cities and many men. He has associated himself for years past with every good work that has been going on in Dundee. He could over and over again have been overwhelmingly returned as the senior member for that flourishing port had he accepted any of the frequent requisitions addressed to him to represent the town.

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Mr. E. L. Blanchard has not long survived the disturbance of his household gods occasioned by the changes in Adelphi-terrace. He was too fragile to bear transplantation; yet he was not so old a man as was generally supposed, being only in his sixty-ninth year. The fact is, he was intelligently interested in the stage at an age when most boys think of the theatre only as the fairyland of pantomime, and was actively occupied in theatrical journalism, authorship, and adaptation long before he was out of his teens. His long day of activity was fairly over. Spectacular pantomime, performed by music-hall "artistes," left him only a nominal share in the Drury Lane "Annual," and most theatrical readers had come to regard Mr. Clement Scott's more rapid and highly-coloured style as the peculiar dialect of dramatic criticism. Mr. Blanchard's most lasting work, perhaps, will be found in the valuable pages of theatrical history which he contributed to the Era Almanack. It is to be regretted that he did not carry out his design of continuing Genest's record of the stage from 1830 to our own time. He began writing for the stage in 1837, when just over sixteen years of age, and by the time he was twenty had turned out no fewer than thirty pieces—dramas, burlesques, and farces. He must have written thousands of pantomimes and his comic songs were worth hearing. One of his best known efforts in this direction was "A Horrible Tale," which Mr. Toole used to sing.

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In this emulative age we shall have to make a slight alteration in the poet's words and read

Whatever "record" leaps to light
It presently is shamed.

The barrel hero of Niagara has not long enjoyed his solitary eminence. The cataract has been conquered (that is the way he probably puts it) by an adventurer in a rubber suit who lives to tell the tale. His tale, like his predecessor's, is not a particularly interesting one. He went into the water, regretted it, and tried to get out but couldn't, endured an agony of funk, was buffeted into oblivion, and knew no more until he was hauled ashore bleeding at the nose and ears. But the feat will, no doubt, repay him (according to his own estimate) in bar-room celebrity with its accompaniment of free drinks. For the world at large such feats of foolhardiness, involving neither skill nor deliberate endurance, have no practical interest.

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Dr. Burdon-Sanderson is the president of the Biological section of the British Association. The family name of "Burdon-Sanderson" is of recent date. When Richard Burdon, the father of our president, married the daughter of Sir James Sanderson, Bart., a London merchant, he took her name, and from this union the compound name has risen. In 1870, Dr. Burdon-Sanderson resigned his hospital appointment to devote himself to physiology and experimental pathology. With this object in view, he opened a private laboratory in the neighbourhood of Tottenham-court-road. Shortly after this he was appointed, by the Senate of the University of London superintendent of the newly-established "Brown Institution," an institution which is devoted to the treatment of diseased animals of all kinds. Here, in co-operation with Dr. Klein and others, he conducted numerous researches relating to the nature and causes of infectious disease in man and animals. This, now the well-known study of comparative pathology, was in those days quite a new departure. Out of it has come the wide-spread knowledge which we at present possess of the dependence of the so-called specific or infectious diseases upon minute organisms known by the names of microbes or bacteria.

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Sir [illegible] British public by Winter's name is familiar to the tion with Stanley frequent mention in connec- graphical so He is the president of the Geo- Woolwich, and received a commission in the Royal Artillery in April, 1854. In November of that year he was sent out to the Crimea, where, though wounded in the trenches, he was still able to be present at the taking of Sebastopol. At the end of 1878, after various services, he accompanied the Marquis of Lorne to Canada as military secretary. On his return in 1883, he was selected by the King of the Belgians to replace General Gordon, whose services were required in Egypt. From 1884-1886 he was Administrator-General of the Congo. In 1887 he was sent out to the West Coast of Africa in command of the Yonnil Expedition, and having brought this to a successful issue in three months, he returned, and in 1888 was appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General at the Horse Guards, which post he now holds.

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Scholl tells a good story about a comic singer who called the other day at the manager's office of one of the principal cafe-chantants in Paris to see about getting an engagement. "But, let me see," said the manager, "I seem to know your face. Did you not sing at the Vernon Theatre last season." "Yes." "But, my poor fellow, you were a fearful frost." "Yes, on purpose." "How on purpose?" "You see, the manager didn't pay us. If I had sung well, I should have got nothing but applause. As I sang as wretchedly as I could, the people bombarded me with apples, and I got something to eat, at least.

GORGINA.—Excellent for Ringworm, Dhobi Itch, and other Skin Affections. Annas 8. Prepared only by PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

Infantile Loveliness

No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance,—a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood,—should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

My baby, at the age of two months, came all over his head and face in a thick scurf (eczema), which gradually increased until it covered his whole body, with the exception of his feet, and for four years he had been in this suffering, during which time I have tried three doctors, besides everything I have from time to time seen advertised, and no nearer being cured than at first. I saw your advertisement, so I thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I can truthfully say that in less than a week he was better than he has been for four years, and now he has not a sore place upon him.

W. A. & M. PEACH, 157 Catsfield, near Battle.
Endorsed by W. F. Harold, Chemist, Battle.

The skin disease which afflicted my child so severely, began on his head, in the shape of rough spots, which gradually grew larger, scales forming, one upon the other. The hair became very thin, and at last fell out. The disease ran over his head, and was some ways down the forehead and back of the neck. I called in a doctor, who gave me a lotion to bathe the spots, but still he grew worse. I went to the doctor four months, until my child was frightful to behold. About this time I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I sent for a set, and in one week I saw a great change, and in a short time he was completely cured. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked wonders in many cases besides my own.

MRS. A. M. SLOCOMBE,
Callaton, Raleigh, near Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are indeed a wonderful cure, and have done my child a world of good. In less than a fortnight there was a great improvement in him, and now, at the short term of six weeks, he is almost well. He was a perfect sight on his head and face, and now there is only one small place on his head, and none on his face.

MRS. E. KNIGHT, Grand Parade, Brighton.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

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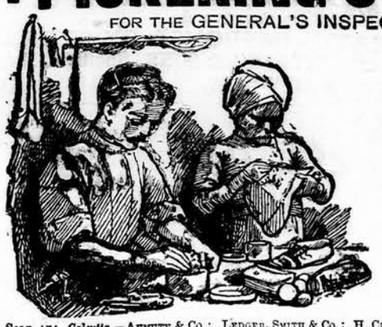
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE
ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &C.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!
To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.
USE PICKERING'S BLANCO
FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.



It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
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It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE

and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.

No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India.

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Inventors & Sole Patentees: JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, jagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drinks, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO."

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
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DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

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"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if necessary.—I am, gratefully yours.
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED
EAU DE COLOGNE
is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
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an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

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For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious scent, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, OR MALARIA,
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Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

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Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

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Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

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of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine D^r Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE

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CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

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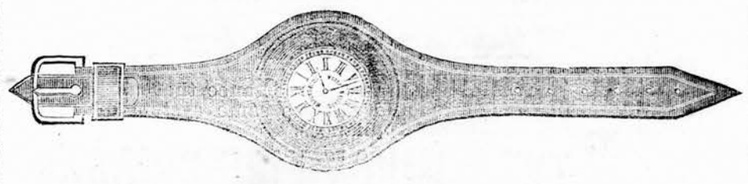

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GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES

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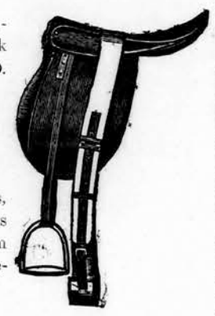

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

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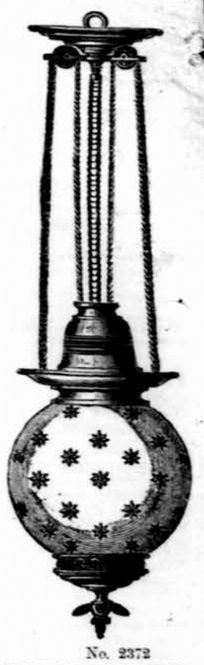
THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

VICTORIA BURNERS,

With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.



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Soup Ladles ...	Each	9	9	11
Sauce „ ...	„	2-4	2-4	2-12
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Fish Knives, Pierced and Engraved Blade ...	„	10	10	11
Butter „ ...	„	2	2	2-12
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		As.	As.	Rs.
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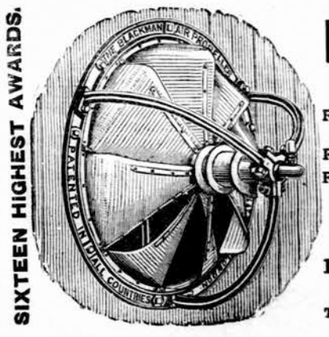

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